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Sawdust Pile: Will It Feed Future Hosts?

German Chemist Tells Harvard Guests Wood Is Good for Food

Describes Process

Waste From an Ordinary Woodlot Capable of Sustaining an Army

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 12—The man who gave his donkey green glasses and sawdust, saving money only during the first week can try the experiment again with better hope of success. Dr. Friedrich Bergius, Heidelberg chemist, explained to Harvard tercentenary guests yesterday how food can be synthesized from wood.

In fact, there is enough food in the waste scraps of a few forest acres to feed inexpensively the entire German army, he implied. Those who heard his address considered this to be a startling disclosure of the extent to which at least one nation has gone in the race toward national self-sufficiency.

"During the last decades the world has become more than ever occupied with the problems of creating raw materials essential for the life of the nations within their own frontiers," he said.

Minimizing Dependence

"The inventive genius of chemical and mechanical engineers is being applied more and more toward reducing the economic dependence of the individual country and to produce as far as possible at home a large part of the products which up to now had to be imported."

In direct contrast to the tone of Britain's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session, wherein the weakness and backwardness of the human spirit and not the wickedness of chemistry is blamed for the perversion of scientific discoveries into war instruments, Harvard's meetings heard Dr. Bergius' experiments admittedly tied to military usage. Throughout the speech rang Napoleon's classic statement, "An army marches on its stomach," changed to read, "Future armies will march on sawdust."

Will Cost But Little

"Synthetic sawdust food will cost very little," said Dr. Bergius, "for the raw materials are now waste products. After the cost of the initial plant installation, the upkeep will be small. All the materials used in the process are fully recoverable and can be used over and over again. Even the fuel used for operating the plant is obtained from a waste by-product of the sawdust. The final result is a yield of 100 per cent."

Dr. Bergius said that at the present time the products of his plant are being used mostly as fodder for cattle, but that at any time it can be converted into food fit for human consumption. Carbohydrates, fats and proteins, the three essentials of diet, can all be obtained from wood, he asserted.

Describes Process

Germany's Nobel prize winner illustrated his remarks with diagrams showing several stages in the processing of wood in its route toward food—but without giving any of the essential details of the equipment used to handle concentrated hydrochloric acid—the very foundation of the Bergius process.

Other chemists have turned wood into food, but none have accomplished it economically. Their lack of success comes from the necessity of using diluted solutions of hydrochloric acid because they cannot design containers capable of withstanding the corrosive action of stronger acid.

It was quite apparent in the answers Dr. Bergius gave to questions afterward, that such things are being kept secret because of the tremendous economic value to the German government.

Turns to Raw Sugar

Roughly, the process as perfected in Germany involves the hydrolysis or watering of wood scraps by treating them with hydrochloric acid. After treatment they are dried and treated again until the mixture becomes a raw sugar. At this stage the wood is already "food," and while unfit for human consumption, is excellent as fodder for hogs. The change into food fit for human consumption requires only the addition of two more manufacturing steps.

"Thus it is possible to produce practically all the fundamental elements of nutrition from waste wood," Dr. Bergius said. "Enormous quantities of wood substances are wasted in the forest itself. Less than 50 per cent of the wood of a tree is used for timber while the rest is lost. Additional wastes occur in sawmills and similar industries."

Synthetic substitutes for such things as food and oil have not attracted as much public attention in America as they have in Europe. Over production has rather been the chief concern of politics and economics alike. But in the nations of Europe that have no oil of their own and a limited food supply, the situation is quit different.

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Links Germany and U. S. by Air

Crew Waves a Greeting to America

Wide World; International

Air View of Zephir Arriving in New York

Left to Right—Baron Carl August von Gablenz, Technical Managing Director of Deutsche Lufthansa; E. Egar, Radio Operator; Capt. Joachim Blackenburg, Commander of the Plane, and William Ehlberg, Mechanic

Diesel-powered flying boat on the water at the Port Washington Airport, Long Island, New York, after a successful survey flight from Horta, the Azores. The big all-metal plane fought headwinds and storms at sea for many hours and covered the non-stop flight of 2390 miles in approximately 21 hours.

Russo-German Relations Roiled

Planes Roar at Nuremberg as Hitler Refers to Soviet Wealth

The News

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NUREMBERG, Sept. 12—Reichsführer Hitler, with hundreds of warplanes roaring in aggressive tempo overhead, declared today Germany would be overwhelmingly prosperous "if we had" the rich agricultural lands and the ore-laden mountains of Soviet Russia.

Speaking before the labor front after he had told thousands of boys and girls that Germany would triumph over Russia "if the hour ever comes" when there is war, Herr Hitler shouted:

"If I had the Urals, if we possessed Siberia, if we had the Ukraine, National Socialist Germany would be swimming in surplus prosperity."

Pictures Soviets' Wealth

As he spoke, 200 heavy bombers and hundreds of pursuit planes wheeled and circled above the Congress hall.

It was only for a brief minute in his long speech, however, that Herr Hitler suggested the advantages Germany would gain by the possession of lands to the east.

In a few words, he painted a picture of the plenty which such acquisition would bring in contrast with Germany's present, difficult struggle against the raw material shortage.

"Germany Must Live"

Describing the Soviet surplus of land and materials, he declared:

"I am not in the fortunate position of the Soviet Jews. Nevertheless, Germany's problem must be solved."

"There is no such thing as saying it cannot be done. It can be done because it must be done.

"Germany must live!"

The Reichsführer's whole speech was a plea for patience, fortitude and determination in the task which, he admitted, might take a generation to solve.

He pleaded with the workers to understand that Germany's wealth cannot be increased except through an increase in production.

Security at Stake For Little Entente

By the Associated Press

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 12

EUROPE'S delicate balance of power became a vital issue again today as statesmen of the Little Entente gathered around conference tables.

The meeting was regarded as one of the most important in the history of the Little Entente, composed of Yugoslavia, Roumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Delegates sought to find an answer to this question:

"Shall Southeastern Europe follow the military, economic and political policies of Russia, France, Germany or Poland?"

The absence of former Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania from the session was regarded as a victory for the Germans. Mr. Titulescu was deposed from his post in a governmental reorganization which observers interpreted as leading to a closer association between Roumania and Germany.

Articles explaining the serious issues before the Little Entente will be found on the Editorial page and page 2.

Iron Wall Across Europe From Baltic to Adriatic Sought by Germany

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 12—Soviet Russia and bolshevism as the great enemies of European civilization might be given as the watchword for the fourth National Socialist party rally which is now in full swing at Nuremberg.

The German public has been prepared for this propaganda against the "danger at the eastern gate" by officially inspired attacks upon Russia which have continuously appeared in the press during the past few weeks.

When this campaign was at its highest, when to the average German was being revealed the enormous attacking strength of the Soviet army and air force—then suddenly came the announcement of the extension of the German military conscription period to two years as from Oct. 1 next.

Put Blame on Moscow

The great danger of bolshevism as the annihilation of all that Europe holds most sacred has also filled the press, intending to show that Russia, as the source of this doc-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Sept. 12

Air—Aeolus Hops From Bermuda for Long Island

As though transatlantic flying were an everyday, routine affair, the German commercial seaplane Aeolus booms confidently along from Bermuda to Port Washington, Long Island, in the wake of her sister ship, the Zephir, which made the direct hop from the Azores on Friday.

Speed is no object. The two 10-ton, Diesel-engined flying boats are interested only in doing two things:

First, testing the reliability of weather charts prepared with great care and persistence over the past 10 years.

Second, proving that with proper use of available information transatlantic flying by airplane is just as feasible as Germans have already proven it to be by airship.

The Aeolus reached Bermuda yesterday from the Azores and took off this morning on the short leg of the trip.

Both ships are relatively small—about half the size of the Clipper ships used by Pan American airways in the Pacific ocean. Their use of Diesel engines introduces an economy feature which may prove significant in ocean aviation. Fuel costs are far smaller, other advantages are almost complete elimination of the fire hazard, and significant mechanical simplification. There is no ignition system to go wrong in a Diesel, and fuel oil burns only under extreme provocation.

Douglas Aircraft Corporation prepares to test a new experimental amphibion plane at Santa Monica, Calif., into which new safety devices have been built for the first time. They include compartmentation of the cabin into separate water-tight sections; porthole type windows; and retactible pontoons in the wind tips.

Illustrations of Zephir and crew: Page 1.

Spain—Rebels Prepare to Bombard San Sebastian

Civil war in Spain flames on into its ninth violent week with both sides apparently strong enough for a long-drawn fight, provided the still existing balance is not upset by outside intervention.

Military operations are now limited, generally speaking, to three theaters of war. On the first, the Madrid front, curving around the capital

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Ssh! The Chinese! They're Diggin' Under the Pacific

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The coast and geodetic survey has rejected a theory that someone is digging a tunnel under the Pacific.

"Some time ago," said Captain G. T. Rude, chief of the hydrography and topography division, "our scientists encountered some strange under-sea noises while conducting electrical soundings off the California coast."

The commotion—a sort of click-click-thud-thud—occurred at regular intervals every day. When the sounders informed the public of the mysterious noises, a flood of unsolicited solutions of the puzzle began to arrive at the geodetic office here.

"One of the longest and most earnestly written," said the captain, "was from a lady in California who said she had reason to believe a bunch of Chinese were digging their way over from the Orient."

The woman wrote that she married a world traveler—a man who had been everywhere and seen everything.

"One day," Captain Rude continued, "this lady heard her husband talking in his sleep and he was discussing the digging Chinese."

Hearing about the mysterious subsea sounds she dispatched a letter to Washington suggesting that while her hands were tied at the altar the Government might be able to quiz her mate.

"She said we had better hurry up, too," said the captain, "because the atmospheric conditions under the ocean had bleached the diggers and when they reached the surface we wouldn't be able to tell them from the rest of the folks."

"What did you do about her theory?" the captain was asked.

"We told her," he said, "that we didn't think so. Incidentally, we have not solved the sounds."

Many Workers Lack Food, Says Labor Report

Condition, Survey Shows, Is Not New One—Sees Way to Aid Farms

More Crops Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGON, Sept. 12—While the Department of Agriculture rejoiced today that the problem of surplus crops had been eliminated, the American Federation of Labor protested that a large sector of American workingmen's families are not getting enough to eat.

The droughts of 1934 and 1936, combined with AAA crop reduction, have caused our "surplus problem to vanish for a time," Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture announced.

Meanwhile, the A. F. of L. delving into preliminary results of Department of Labor studies on how American wage and small salaried workers spend their incomes, found definite indication that many families go hungry even in prosperous times.

Mostly Felt in Cities

In 1929, only 25 per cent of non-farm families could afford a liberal food supply with plenty of meat, fruit and eggs, the federation said. This estimate was based on Department of Agriculture statements that for the United States as a whole a family income of at least $1800 a year is necessary for an "adequate diet" and $1000 for a "liberal diet."

Higher income is the chief cure for the situation prescribed by the A. F. of L. report. It goes on to point out that "if American wage-earners could buy enough food for an adequate diet at moderate cost, it would make a vast difference to American farmers.

An "adequate diet" at moderate cost would put under cultivation 55,000,000 more acres than the "minimum cost diet"; the "liberal diet" would add another 55,000,000 acres, it was estimated.

Unwise Cultivation

"Actually," the report continued, "we have enough acreage under cultivation to provide the adequate diet at moderate cost, but some of these acres have been producing a surplus of other products and bringing down prices, while others have been destroyed by drought and dust storms. If workers could buy even an adequate diet at moderate cost, farmers could produce needed food instead of piling up unnecessary surplus.

"This," it was estimated, "would mean adding 5,000,000 acres of fruit trees, doubling our present production; 2,000,000 acres of truck crops, increasing production 66 per cent; adding 17,700,000 dairy cows, increasing present herds 71 per cent. All of this would mean better paid jobs for farmers and farm laborers and new opportunity for those homeless in the great midwestern dust bowl."

Secretary Wallace, in his statement, warned that the surplus problem would return "if we have ordinary weather and if foreign purchasing power is not restored."

As Landon Heads for Maine

International

Governor Waves to Cheering Yankees

Cheering Crowds Greet Landon On Trip Into Maine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN NEW ENGLAND, Sept. 12—Impelled by the necessity of giving new vigor and force to the Republican presidential campaign, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was today entering what is, outside of Kansas, his most favorable territory—rock-ribbed New England.

Advancing into industrial Connecticut early today, Governor Landon chose the subject of relief for his back-platform addresses and emphasized first that relief must be continued as long as there is real need for it, but added in a ringing whip-snapper at the end of his speech:

"It is beneath the dignity of a great nation to dole out bread for votes."

Jeans Hints End Of Space Puzzle In 200-Inch Disc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 12—Final solution to the problem puzzling astronomers as to whether space is curved and finite or infinite s seen as possible by Sir James Jeans with the aid of the new giant telescope of the California Institute of Technology, which is to be completed in 1940.

Delivering the British Association public lecture at Southport yesterday, S r James declared that Sir Arthur Eddington by a complicated process of mathematics also hoped in the immediate future to compute the mass and radius of the universe.

Conflicting Views on Space

The theory of relativity, Sir James explained, declares space curves back into itself so that the total volume is finite. Another theory says that space has a negative curve and is thus infinite, he added.

"This problem," Sir James stated, "may be solved by the new 200-inch telescope we are soon to possess."

480,000,000 Light Years

He went on to explain that savants know that space has a diameter greater than 480,000,000 light years, since present telescopes can penetrate to half that distance in every direction without any sign of possible space limit.

Meanwhile he declared that astronomers are trying to fix the position of space boundary theoretically. By measuring the mass of electrons, he added, they hope to find the mass of the whole universe and its radius.

"Sir Arthur Eddington by complicated mathematics now hopes he has carried this computation to a successful issue," Sir James revealed.

Canada Launches Relief Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 — Premier Mackenzie King has launched the Federal Government's own scheme for winter relief of unemployment. This plan has as features, first attention for single homeless men, and second, to stimulate housing construction.

As to absorbing the homeless single men and the transients into primary product industries—farming, lumbering, mining and fishing—it is proposed to provide such industries with labor perhaps at the cost of board and lodgings alone, or possibly without even that expense, the wages to be paid by the Government in co-operation with the provinces.

In order to stimulate the construction industry, it is planned to repair and renovate existing dwellings, as well as by the construction of new houses and dwelling units for renting and selling to those with small incomes, and new houses for those who can buy them with government assistance.

Will Need Workers

Particular stress is laid on the work of repairing and modernizing of existing homes, the Government believing that it will absorb more workers than any but very large projects under the two groups. It is held that there are no communities in Canada where there are not heavy arrears of maintenance and improvements. The housing program may result in the expenditure of some $50,000,000 throughout the Dominion, at Federal Government risk, involving a guarantee to lending institutions against losses on loans up to 15 per cent, to be limited to $7,500,000.

Such a housing policy, said Mr. King, has been tried out with marked success in the United States and with extremely small losses on loans. But in order to achieve the maximum success in Canada the following co-ordinated lines of action will be essential:

1. Local efforts effectively to ensure that municipal obstacles such as increased assessments on house improvement shall be removed or minimized;
2. A publicity program to enlist the broadest community support;
3. Financial facilities for those who are unable to undertake needed improvements out of past savings.

Mr. King said that before Dominion aid toward actual low cost housing projects can be granted it will be regarded as essential that urban municipalities shall be enabled by the provincial governments to provide for adequate zoning and city planning, and shall set up housing authorities competent in the Dominion viewpoint to deal with a housing program.

To Gain Guarantees

As the present Dominion Housing Act of 1935 is not sufficiently comprehensive to cover the new housing program, particularly in its financial aspects, enabling legislation is to be passed at the next session of parliament. In special instances however, with the aid of community effort, it will be possible to proceed with the scheme at once.

In order to obtain the Govern-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

A New Guinea 'Stonehenge'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The finding of ancient stone formations, like those of Stonehenge, Eng., on the Trobriand Islands, New Guinea, is regarded by natural scientists here as of great importance.

The discovery adds another link to the chain of megalithic discoveries which is one of the mysteries of the Pacific and which has been regarded as supporting the theory that the islands were once inhabited by people of a high culture.

Commenting on the discovery, Miss Camilla Wedgwood, a distinguished anthropologist of Sydney University, said that the name of the discoverer, F. E. Williams, Papuan Government anthropologist, was a sufficient guarantee of the authenticity of the relics.

Such stone work of apparent antiquity occurred in many places from the hills of Assem, down through Indonesia, to the Pacific, and the theory of Prof. Sir Elliott Smith was that it represented the remnants of a civilization possibly deriving from ancient Egypt. Such a theory was possible, but Miss Wedgwood did not think the evidence was sufficiently strong to justify a definite confirmation. It was extremely difficult to tell the age of stone monuments. The stone itself was ancient, but the formations might not be old.

Dr. Charles Anderson, curator of the Australian Museum, Sydney, said that the similarity of the Trobriand formations to the stone monuments of the Druids was particularly interesting. If a race of western civilization did travel through the Pacific, passing on its culture to the natives, and at last perishing, it was likely, according to some of the greatest authorities, that its track was decided by the presence of gold and pearls in various spots.

Many more fertile islands bore no signs of the ancient people, while gold-bearing islands and pearl seas were particularly rich in relics.

TVA Constitutionality Question Gets Precedence

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Attorneys for the Tennessee Valley Authority and for 19 private electric utilities set to work at top speed today to prepare arguments on the constitutionality of the vast government enterprise.

A surprise ruling of Judge John J. Gore in U. S. District court yesterday gave them less than two weeks in which to submit briefs to the court on the question of whether the huge federal agency is constitutionally sound.

New Deal Hit On Marketing In Australia

Restrictions on Interstate Sales Voided by British Privy Council

Premiers Reject Vote

Question of Referendum on Constitutional Amendment Up to Canberra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A judgment by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, akin to the United States Supreme Court's rulings upsetting New Deal legislation, has thrown a spanner into the works of the Australian marketing legislation. Dried fruits and butter industries have been principally affected, and a proposed plan for stabilization of the wheat industry has collapsed, as a result of the Privy Council decision.

The question came up at the Premiers conference at Adelaide and a motion that a referendum of the people should be taken on a constitutional amendment to provide for orderly marketing was lost. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland supported the motion, while South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were in opposition. The task of deciding upon a referendum is thus left in the Federal Government's hands.

Goes Back to 1926

The appeal on which the Privy Council gave judgment was that in which Frederick Alexander James, Adelaide dried fruits merchant, appealed against the judgement of the High Court of Australia which upheld the Commonwealth's right to make laws restricting free interstate marketing.

Mr. James refused in 1926 to be bound by a South Australian State quota system of marketing to prevent interstate sales beyond a certain proportion of the total marketable quantity and so force the surplus fruit off the Australian market. Litigation enused, and the Privy Council in 1932 held that the quota was an infringement of the fundamental of freedom of interstate trade.

Action by Parliament

The Commonwealth Parliament thereupon came to the rescue of those who desired to continue the quota system, and using its legislative power over trade and commerce among the states, passed legislation for the marketing of dried fruits (and later) butter, virtually enforcing the quota system in the same way as the South Australian Act had done.

Mr. James challenged the validity of this legislation, contending that it was a breach of Section 92 of the Australian Commonwealth Constitution, providing for "absolutely free" trade among the states. It was this contention that the Privy Council upheld.

Domestic Prices High

Something like panic resulted in political circles and among farmers when news of the decision was received. There had been a section of the Federal Government, principally Dr. Earle Page, the minister for commerce, and his Country party followers, who have ignored warnings that they were acting illegally in their extreme desire to make farming pay at all costs.

They have used the marketing legislation, now shattered by the Privy Council decision, to enable Australian farmers to meet world markets without bothering substantially to reduce their production costs—all this at the expense of Australian consumers, who pay more for home-produced dried fruits and butter than Englishmen pay for the same goods 13,000 miles away.

Issue of States' Rights

Hopes of continuing this artificial economic system are now being placed in the carrying of a referendum to alter Section 92 of the Constitution. Referendums have been notoriously unsuccessful in Australia, even when their progenitors have been most confident of success. The Section 92 referendum may meet a fate far different from what the Federal Ministers think.

Upholders of state rights, for instance,—and they are many in Australia—are always suspicious about proposed action which threatens to take away state powers.

They have expressed themselves as growing more and more tired of the regimentation to which government by boards and commissions has recently and increasingly subjected them.

Ontario School Children Save $1,275,199 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Deposits in the Ontario Penny Bank at the end of June this year for children of 497 schools in the province totaled $1,275,199, according to the report of J. R. Littleproud, inspector.

Six schools during the months of May and June achieved a 100 per cent record, with every pupil in attendance for that period a regular depositor. Twenty-seven schools maintained an average of over 80 per cent.

The schools in which every pupil supported the Penny Bank were: Fergus Separate; Governor Simcoe and Trafalgar, in London; North Ward of Merritton; Beaverdams of Thorold, S. S. 2; and Grand Avenue, Humber Bay, Toronto.

Little Entente Faces New Test Of Unity as Its Ministers Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 12—Despite the absence of its joint architects President Beneš of Czechoslovakia and former Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania, today's meeting here of the Little Entente still finds Europe's chief anti-revisionist edifice presenting a "strong united front," its friends declare.

One welcome absence from this conference of the Foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia is that of Archduke Otto of Hapsburg. Restoration of the Hapsburgs has been removed from the agenda—for the time being—following the Austro-German rapprochement.

Disagreement on Russia

But there are still many difficult questions. One is the relations between the Little Entente and Italy, with whom Czechoslovakia has concluded a new trade agreement and is advocating close economic cooperation between the Rome pact states—Italy, Austria and Hungary—and the Little Entente states. Roumania also favors that, but not Yugoslavia, which is opposed to the growth of Italian influence in Central and Southeast Europe and is drawing nearer to Germany.

There is also disagreement on the Russian question. Czechoslovakia is for unlimited co-operation with the Soviets. Roumania for strictly limited co-operation with Russia, as is Yugoslavia.

Military Discussion

Nor does complete accord exist in regard to Germany. Czechoslovakia is unreservedly for the French system of alliances, while both Roumania and Yugoslavia are more independent tending to favor increasing economic relations with the Reich. Yet both realize that the road to Berlin lies through Budapest—through revision of the peace treaties.

Further strengthening of military and strategical co-operation between the three nations also figures on today's agenda. Before coming to Bratislava, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier, visited Bucharest, where he discussed with the Roumanian Government measures for common military preparations by the two states. It was agreed that the building of the vital new Danube bridge joining Yugoslavia and Roumania should be begun at once, and Roumania should give Yugoslavia all the oil it needs for its army and its fleet in exchange for copper and other raw materials.

On the whole although some fissures have appeared in the Little Entente edifice, there are penty of signs that the anti-revisionist states hope to preserve a united front. Among these may be noted the approaching visit of King Carol of Roumania to Prague on October 28—Czechoslovakia's independence day, the recent Czechoslovakian arms credit to Roumania, the French arms credit to Poland, the strengthening of the Franco-Polish alliance, followed by the Czech-Polish rapprochement.

Austria Launches Agency to Mold Nation's Culture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Fatherland Front, which is designed to be the Government's political party, has announced an official cultural activity known as "New Life."

"New Life" is planned to provide enlightenment and propaganda. In addition, it will encourage artistic activities by the awarding of prizes. In this way the Government hopes to determine the trend of cultural development.

Poets, artists, sculptors, writers and historians whose works promote the Roman Catholic Church and authoritarian government will be aided and rewarded. Others will be left to their own resources except that if they write against the regime and its religion they will be punished.

The production for which prizes are offered are historical, folk, and patriotic open-air plays, the best interior decorations, home furnishing, peasant furniture, needlework, keepsakes, drawings of landscapes, folk dance music, Austrian films, photos, folk customs and the like.

Besides giving these special rewards to artists and writers favoring the regime, "New Life" will carry on an extensive activity for the people. It will conduct mass excursions to see famous Tyrol plays, arrange amateur theatricals and concerts, prepare a "thanksgiving festival" with a local exhibition in Upper Austria, folk dances and exhibitions of folk art in Carinthia and the like.

Touring theaters are to supply high-class drama to provincial towns, while a touring cinema will cater for residents of remote places which have no talking theater. There will also be traveling art exhibits.

Members of the "New Life" will be given cheap theater, concert and exhibition tickets. Ways also will be found for occupying unemployed youth during their hours of idleness.

Highway 'Massacre' Decried by Court

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11 (AP)—Judge Michael A. Musmanno today compared what he termed the "slaughter" on the highways by intoxicated automobile drivers with "the most blood-curdling days of Indian massacres."

The jurist recently spent three days as a voluntary prisoner "to study the environment." He gave his opinion on "drunk drivers" while sentencing Robert Ritchey, 20, to six months in the workhouse after he pleaded guilty of driving under the influence of liquor.

The judge said: "Every man who operates an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor is a potential man slaughterer." He added that anyone coming before him on such charges "gives public notice that he wants to see what the world looks like from behind prison bars."

Whole Town Answers To Name of 'Rogers'

SALUDA, S. C., Sept. 12 (AP)—If you stand in the main street at St. Williams and shout for "Rogers," the whole population may turn out.

Every one of the 130 inhabitants of the little town near here is named Rogers, workers on the WPA's American guide book said.

Practically all of them are descended from "Uncle Billy" and Mary Rogers, who passed on recently after seeing their family run into the fourth generation.

Ship Building Still Booming

The upward trend in world ship construction evident in the early part of this year continued through the second quarter, according to the Department of Commerce.

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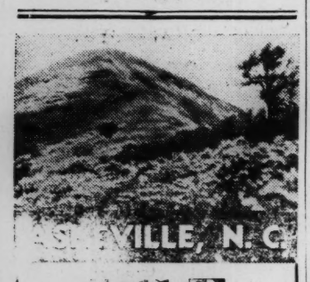

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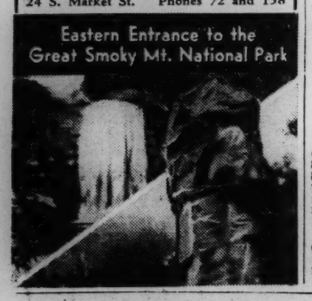

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Germany's 'Wall Across Europe'

By a Staff Artist

Reich Hopes of Separating France From Russia

Nations in Solid Black Are Those Comprised in Berlin's Alleged Dream of a Fascist Chain From Baltic to Adriatic, Including Italy. If Roumania (Shown Heavily Shaded) Has Swung Somewhat Over to Germany in the Recent Change in the Government, as Some Think, the Chain Might Be Considerably Strengthened

Russo-Reich Relations Roiled

(Continued from Page 1)

trine, is unfit for a place in the councils of Europe.

Soviet activities are held mainly responsible for Germany's recent conscription decree. "National Socialism," Major Jost, active officer in the Reichswehr, recently wrote, "sees in bolshevism its deadly enemy as well as the enemy of all culture and civilization. The tremendous increases in armaments secured by the recent reduction of the military age limit for the bolshevik military forces as the attacking weapon of world revolution compelled Germany to take immediate and effectual measures."

A Fundamental Plank

The violence of the attacks, the persistency with which they have been continued for months past clearly indicate that the Russian antipathy is something more than a party stunt, that it is a fundamental plank in Germany's program. The co-operation of the Reichswehr in the matter, as seen in the article of Mayor Jost, is further proof of this contention.

Fear of Encirclement

Events have moved quickly in European affairs during the past few months. The fear of encirclement by a "ring of opposing states"—the so-called Stresa front—which once troubled this country is now well on the way to being converted into the hope of changing this "ring" to an iron chain which can be thrown across Europe from the North sea to the Adriatic and so prevent any direct contact between France and its allies, particularly Russia.

The principal links in this chain are Germany and Italy, and through close co-operation with other smaller states they hope to control central and east Europe according to their own ideas.

German-Italian Bloc

Such a German-Italian bloc would not be confined to these two states alone, but would also include Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria in closest political co-operation. The detachment of Poland from its French alliance is still hoped for.

Conversations between the representatives of these states have been frequent during the past few months, and there is sufficient community of interest between them to make such co-operation effective, for the time being.

The conception of Bolshevism as the scourge of the modern world and of Russia as the "deadly enemy" is one to which the governments in these states would willingly acquiesce, to judge from statements by their leaders.

Supported by Austrian Opinion

Austria, for example, through Dr. Edmund Glaise von Horstenau, the new minister appointed after the agreement with Germany on July 11, after writing that "the bridges from the Baltic to the Adriatic Seas are the Austrian passes over the snow-capped Alps," then added that Central Europe's reconstruction is important at a time when West Europe should be united to meet an attack (bolshevik) which has continuously sought to destroy its cultural foundations."

Common cause against Soviet Russia is not, however, the only link which binds these states together. With the exception of Poland (which did not exist in 1914) they are all states with a feeling of dissatisfaction over the results of the last war. Italy did not get what it considered its due, and the rest lost territory.

Co-operation With Germany

To them co-operation, with a powerful and ever-increasing power like Germany is important. They consider it means help for the cause of revision of the consequences of the peace treaties of 1919-20. For since "Versailles" was such a degradation to the German, surely he must realize what Trianon meant to the Hungarian, etc. and help to remedy matters!

One of the first aims of such an anti-bolshevik bloc would be the exclusion of French influence from central and Balkan Europe. The Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania) in particular must come to see that no help is possible, henceforth, from France, and that Germany and Italy are their only defenders against Soviet Russia. (The remilitarization of the Rhineland was, from this point of view, and important fact, since it meant the erection of a barrier between France and her allies in central Europe.)

Any new settlement of the economic problems of the Danube basin would also be conducted under the aegis of Germany and Italy, rather than of France, and every effort made to exclude Russia from any effective influence in that area. Germany, in view of its increased economic influence in the Balkans, would naturally dominate such discussions.

The exclusion of Russia from "political Europe" is one of the great aims of the Third Reich. But to get France to break off its alliance with the Soviets and also persuade its allies, especially Czechoslovakia, to do the same, does not appear so simple.

Germany's Reservations

Germany wants a free hand east of the Rhine, and for this reason is willing to sign a west-European pact, but reserves for itself the right to follow its own course in the South and East. The Reich has no sympathy with the idea of an "indivisible peace" for the whole of the continent.

As far as England is concerned, the great aim appears to be to secure such an understanding as will ensure that state's neutrality in case of a war in which Germany would be involved.

The anti-bolshevik propaganda in this country has therefore something more than a mere difference in political conceptions as its basis. It is being thoroughly exploited at the present rally, and the consequences will reveal themselves in the future.

Russo-German Relations Peaceful Despite Talk; Treaty Still in Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 12—The vivid anti-bolshevik and anti-Russian campaign which continues to make itself felt in almost every speech at the National Socialist party rally at Nuremberg still keeps thinking people here inquiring what will be the next development.

Reports that next step will be Germany's immediate breaking off of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia are denied. In fact it is significant to note that despite all the anti-bolshevik talk Soviet-Third Reich diplomatic relations continue excellent.

Based on Protocol

They are based on the protocol of June 26, 1931 which was ratified by the German Government May 5, 1933—more than three months after Adolf Hitler became chancellor.

Despite the real tension existing between both states, Germany, according to reliable information here today, has no intention of giving notice of the termination of this treaty or withdrawing its ambassador from Moscow.

Will Russia Act?

In certain circles here the possibility is discussed of Russia's taking the initiative and withdrawing its ambassador from Berlin. But inquiries in Russian circles suggest only the possibility of a diplomatic protest after the party rally is over.

"Why should we withdraw our ambassador?" a leading member of the Russian community here asked when inquiries were made about the possibility, adding:

"Since, according to the Germans themselves, a conference like Nuremberg is not competent to make foreign policy, we are content to do what one German paper recommends this morning, namely, 'While foreign attacks upon bolshevik policy have also foreign political significance, it would be better to wait for practical consequences.'"

Party Rally Limited

This reference to an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung today goes on to show that foreign observers who imagine German foreign policy will be made at the Nuremberg rally are hopelessly mistaken.

So, also, the assertions often heard abroad that German foreign policy is being pulled in two directions, that is, by the Foreign Office and by the foreign political department of the National Socialist party, are wrong, according to this paper. For, it adds, the direction of Germany's foreign policy rests solely upon Adolph Hitler's decision.

No New Russian Pact

From all this the most important fact emerging appears to be that the Third Reich will not make any new pact with Soviet Russia or a pact in which Soviet Russia can be included. This obviously is with reference to the coming five-power conference which the British Government is summoning in October.

Much is heard here regarding the necessity for proper diplomatic preparations so as to ensure the success of that conference. To Germany such preparations appear almost synonymous with the previous understanding that any pact entered into will not later include Soviet Russia and that it will concern only west European frontiers. It would be a great exaggeration, therefore, to say that the coming London conference is regarded in informed circles here with any optimism.

Only 95 Degrees Below

A temperature of 95 degrees below zero has been recorded in Mt. McKinley National park, Alaska.

Tests in Schools Called Useless As Student Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—Wanted—a new evaluation test to replace the present examinations system.

The old system was recently described as "dangerously unreliable" by Dr. W. Carson Ryan, U. S. A. at the World Congress of the New Education Fellowship held here.

After a fortnight's discussion of this thorny question, however, the 1500 educationists from 50 countries attending the Congress had not found an alternative to the examination system. But the Congress did lay down important considerations for further study of the problem with a view to its solution.

Purpose of Education

It laid down, for instance, that the most important objectives of the Fellowship and of education generally were "bound to suffer" if too much attention is given in the educational program to "mere testing as such."

Such testing and evaluation as is still necessary, should, it felt, always be to help the individual to "make the most of his own life for himself and for the community." Moreover the use of an examination system "as a means of erecting a barrier for further education of youth cannot be justified in any modern society."

Rising far above the mere mechanics of testing, the Congress held that the major problem for the world's educationists is to "get a social philosophy accepted and applied that will insure the best possible educational provision, involving wholesome personality development and abundant creative opportunities, for all people of all countries; regardless of race, nationality, color, sex, religion or any other factor."

Examiners Change

Elaborate past studies of the examination system have revealed that it "seriously interferes with educational progress in many countries." In France, for instance, it has been found that an examiner marking a paper one year would on marking the same paper a year later make a difference equivalent to the difference between success and failure.

In a detailed analysis by Sir Philip Hartog entitled "An examination of examinations" on behalf of the International Institute of Teachers' College, Columbia University, it is stated that "the part played by chance in the verdicts given at different examinations on which careers depend must often at the present moment be a great one."

One of the most "disturbing" cases mentioned in the report relates how 14 experienced examiners re-marked independently a number of history papers which had received the same moderate mark from the examining authority by which they were furnished, and allotted 40 different marks to these papers. After an interval of 12 to 19 months, these same examiners once more re-marked these papers, "but changed their minds as to the verdict of Pass, Fail and Credit in 92 cases out of a total of 210." Says the report—"clearly a test of this kind cannot inspire confidence."

Worst Fears Confirmed

Research work in this field by the International Institute and the New Education Fellowship during the last nine years, the Congress was told, more than confirms "our worst fears regarding the unreliability of examinations—especially examination marking." That the latter has been shown to be "criminally unreliable" is being stated by "persons who speak conservatively and carefully." Indeed, the Commission reporting to the Congress declared that its faith in the system had been "completely shattered" and that in some instances the unreliability revealed was "almost incredible."

Dr. Catherine Bridges, of McGill University, Montreal, said the results of the inquiries were as "amazing to psychologists as to the examiners themselves." An inquiry into students of mathematics at an English University, she added, showed that senior wranglers took positions in country districts and were not heard of again, while the chief positions were taken by second wranglers.

Seek Substitutes

The next efforts of the New Educational Fellowship will be devoted to finding suitable substitutes for testing and evaluation. It is realized that there is need for a practical guide which should include a "summary of interpretation of intelligence and achievement tests, personality inventories, cumulative record plans, trait-rating schemes, behavior records, and the tests of various 'non-informational' outcomes of education now being developed"—so that progress in each country may be available to all.

The Congress also felt there should be an inquiry "into the concept of education" that appears to make examinations in some countries an inevitable part of the educational process. Finally, the London headquarters of the New Education Fellowship were instructed to make as widely known as possible the recent findings of the International Institute's examination enquiry as described in the Institute's publications, and in the Fellowship's own report "The Examinations Tangle—the way out."

Paid Vacations in Belgium

The Belgium Government recently passed a law applying a system of paid vacations annually to all industries and trades, public services and educational establishments.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

on north, west and south, government forces still hold the rebels at bay. Protracted fighting is reported, with rebels claiming a 10-mile advance on the north and some gain in the south. Rebels trapped in the Alcazar at Toledo make a sortie, but are promptly driven back.

On the north-western front rebels now surround San Sebastian from all sides but the sea. Bilbao is still in loyalist hands on this front, but the fighting of the last week has gradually driven defenders westward out of the narrow panel they have been holding along the Biscay coast.

On the north-eastern front, where operations are much less strenuous, loyalists continue to make gradual gains. Although Huesca appears still to be in rebel hands, despite several reports of its fall, government forces here gradually are driving rebels out of Catalonia and keeping the roads from Barcelona and Valencia open to Madrid.

Government officials in Madrid announce that all property and industries belonging to foreigners have been restored, in what is apparently an effort to eliminate some of the reasons for the unpopularity of their regime abroad. Only property belonging to Spaniards is to be nationalized, according to the announcement.

Mayan—Signs of Another Temple Found

Another ancient Mayan temple is believed to have been found near Tegucigalpa, Hondurasa, by a party of Americans, the Associated Press reports.

France—New Strikes Laid to Delay on Reforms

Premier Léon Blum hastily calls a conference of employers and labor leaders for Monday as the new wave of occupational strikes spreads rapidly throughout France and threatens to tie up industry for a second time since his administration took office.

Effort of the conference will be to speed up the application of the 40-hour week and collective labor contract laws passed by the Parliament after the first wave of strikes. It was the promise of such measures which ended that wave and the failure of immediate enforcement which is blamed for this new one.

Word of the conference is sufficient to persuade 30,000 textile workers at Lille to evacuate plants they have been holding.

Speed—Cobb Breaks 24-Hour Auto Record

John Cobb, British speed fan, sets a new world's record for the 24-hour motor car run, the Associated Press reports from Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, where the London fur broker is conducting a systematic attack on the whole range of motor records.

His unofficial average speed on the 24-hour run is 150.1621 miles per hour. The previous record was 149.09 miles per hour.

Black Legion—Jury Views Headquarters

Detroit's Black Legion trial jury is packed off to see the headquarters of the terrorist organization, as a final preliminary to opening of the long delayed trial.

Selection of the jury was finally completed only yesterday afternoon after 11 days of search for 12 persons acceptable to all parties concerned. A total of 439 veniremen were examined in the process. The final jury, including alternates, consists of 10 men and four women.

The jury will weigh charges of murder against 12 members of the Black Legion.

Naval—Japan Evades Big Gun Question

Japan keeps American and British navies guessing over the big battleship question. Britain is ready to go ahead with two new ones on Jan. 1, 1937. The United States Navy has the money to do likewise. But neither dare move definitely until a final decision is reached as to the size of guns to be permitted on them—because the size of guns to be carried determines other features of the ship.

Perhaps unwisely, American naval officers are beginning to think, the latest naval treaty was so drafted that Japan holds the power to determine what shall be the big gun limit up until April 1, 1937, whereas ships themselves may be started on Jan. 1. And all efforts to pry from Japan her intention fail.

Latest indication of this almost gleeful exercise of the power accorded Japan in the treaty comes in an Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo recording a private interview with Admiral Osami Nagano, minister of the navy. The Admiral "evaded skillfully" all questions regarding big guns, the interviewer says.

The United States Navy is very anxious to have 16-inch guns on its new ships—both because it considers them better for its purposes and because at Dahlgren, Va., it has stacked up like so much cord wood the 16-inch guns which were made for the ships scrapped under the original Washington naval treaty. Those guns are as good as ever, and the Navy would like to use them. It would save much time. But Japan enjoys the suspense.

Trotzky—Norway Decision Brings Soviet Warning

Soviet Russia informs Norway that it will hold the latter strictly responsible for all propaganda activities of Leon Trotzky, former Soviet war minister, leader and hero, who now ranks as public enemy No. 1 in Soviet eyes.

Norwegian refusal to deport Mr. Trotzky at the request of Russia occasioned considerable resentment in Moscow, where the Trotzky influence is considered extremely dangerous—particularly because of the large following he has among communists in other parts of the world.

But Norway refuses to obey the orders of her vast neighbor, because she believes she is right in according sanctuary to Mr. Trotzky, no matter how disturbing a factor he may be in the world.

Europe—Hitler's Challenging Speech

Other factors in troubled Europe for the first time in weeks almost overshadow the Spanish war in significance.

Reichsführer Hitler tells a vast assembly at Nuremburg that if only Germany possessed the rich farm lands and mines of Russia, the Reich would achieve economic independence. Heard against a background of throbbing warplanes and climaxing several days of violent speech-making and nerve-shattering military displays, Europe begins to ask whether another war is at hand. Anti-Sovietism is the theme of all speeches. Germany is roused to a high pitch of antagonism, pride and sense of power.

Yet a German ambassador remains in Moscow and a Soviet ambassador lives in Berlin, and the military experts doubt that war will come soon, if at all. Even Germany, they say, is not yet ready.

Italy follows Germany and France in increasing armies by voting extraordinary appropriations to expand land, sea and air forces. It also approves establishment of a colonial army of 60,000 men, flanked by a fascist militia of 150,000 to hold Ethiopia.

Foreign ministers of the Little Entente meet at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, with the eyes of all Europe on them. Will they continue to stand together as they have since 1920? If so, will they cling to France as heretofore? Or will they transfer their alliance to the German Reich?

The answer to these questions is of great importance to Europe. And there is no certainty as to what they will be. Czechoslovakia is still firmly pro-French. But Roumania is exhibiting a definite new sympathy for Germany, while Yugoslavia is considered uncertain.

Restraining them from a German alliance is, however, one major factor. Friendship with Berlin means revision of the peace treaties and probably surrender of areas claimed by Germany, Austria and Hungary. To keep its present territories, the Little Entente must stand with France. But Germany has perhaps offered equally strong inducements.

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Portugal Extends Markets for Cork By Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The preparatory processes for cork manufacture have been considerably developed in Portugal lately. There are at the present time 450 factories working, which give work to 9571 men and women operatives.

Portugal is the land of cork. Her picturesque cork woods were pictured by Byron in "Childe Harold" and may be found everywhere from north to south, in all regions where the soil is deep and loose. Alemtejo, Estremadura, Beira, and Algarve provinces are full of cork groves, the entire area covering 555,555 hectares, (about 1,373,000 acres) and the production is calculated at 140,000 tons.

Since the nineteenth century, when so many uses for cork were discovered, Portugal began to increase its export of this article until it equaled that of other chief exports. But the trade was badly hit by the economic slump.

To encourage manufacture of cork goods, the export of raw cork was forbidden. The chief buyers of Portugal's cork are Germany, the United States, Denmark, France, Sweden, Spain, Italy and Japan. The United States also imports a large amount of cork of inferior quality for linoleum and other factories, and Japan does the same for its sabot and sandal industry.

The chief buyers of higher qualities are Germany and England; 75 per cent of the cork that enters Germany is Portuguese. Britain's demand has slackened and exporters here are seeking markets in the east and in South America.

Commission to Inspect N. Y.-Montreal Seaway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The members of the International Joint Commission, appointed by the Canadian Government and the United States Senate to make a survey of the proposed Lake Champlain-Hudson River seaway, will start its inspection trip from New York, Sept. 14, and will reach Montreal on a United States Government ship which has been provided for the purpose.

The proposed waterway would link Montreal with New York and allow the operation of ocean going vessels between these ports by a route that will considerably shorten the distance between the two ports, and save two days on the journey, as well as lengthen the Montreal navigation season by a month.

After completing the inspection trip, the six members of the Commission will meet in Ottawa and set dates for hearings on the waterway, holding sittings in Montreal, Albany, Boston, Detroit, Duluth and New York.

Intoxication Increases In District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League reported yesterday that the percentage of women arrested for committing felonies in the District of Columbia had more than doubled since 1932 and that arrests for intoxications had "increased tremendously."

It presented figures to show that 8 per cent of those arrested for felonies were women. In 1932, the league said, the percentage was 3.5.

The report said 19,126 persons were arrested for intoxication in the fiscal year ended last June 30, 1251 of them being women.

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4. No answer required.

Brazil Expands Transport By Air, By Rail and Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil — Within the space of ten days several developments in the field of transportation have focussed Brazilian eyes on this national problem. In relation to its size, and in proportion to its population, Brazil is one of the countries whose transportational facilities have been inadequate not alone for taking care of the passenger and freight needs of the nation, but for keeping the republic closely knit, socially and politically.

The spurt referred to in the opening sentence has to do with a new airline connecting Rio de Janeiro with São Paulo, a new scheduled flight between the United States and Brazil, discussions regarding surveys and a concession for the building of a subway system in Rio de Janeiro, projects discussed in the congress for new rail and automobile roads to connect the northern state capitals with the federal capital.

The first two are present realities. Two large German planes have inaugurated the first passenger service between Rio and São Paulo.

Like New York and Washington

These two cities, the most important in Brazil, with a relation to each other comparable to that of New York City and Washington, are only 500 kilometers (310 miles) apart, but for many decades they have been connected merely by the government-owned railroad, the Central do Brazil. This is a single track system which has a route over mountainous regions which at times require, for heavy trains, the use of two engines. Twelve hours were required to make the journey.

The trip by air in the tri-motored planes, which carry 17 passengers and mail, is made in 90 minutes. Two planes a day leave Rio and São Paulo, excepting on Saturdays and Sundays. Thus it is now possible to leave one city in the morning, spend a few hours in the other and return in the evening of the same day. The company which has inaugurated this new airline is Paulista, but the equipment and personnel are German.

Thus far work on proper landing fields has not been completed but is proceeding rapidly. Emergency fields equipped with radio stations have been chosen and will soon be ready.

U. S. Company Expands

The second reality was the inauguration of a second mail and passenger plane line to the United States. Thus far Brazil and the United States were served on a weekly basis. Now, however, every Wednesday and Saturday clipper ships leave here for Miami on a speeded up schedule because of the adoption of longer flying hours in the Caribbean. Thus the flying time has been cut from five to four and a half days. These innovations are due to the increase in commerce and to the competition of European countries whose zeppelin and plane services are bringing the east coast of South America closer and closer to Europe.

This American company has plans for an overland route which eventually will lessen considerably the length of the journey and the time required. Just now it has a new service between Rio de Janeiro and Bello Horizonte, the capital of the interior State of Minas Geraes, and it is supposed that this is the first step in establishing the overland route.

While these developments were taking place the Senate of Brazil has been discussing a plan for a national transportation system which will bring the northern states into closer contact with the southern.

Thus far there have been neither rail nor automobile roads. Slow coastwise steamers or the speedy but costly clipperships are the only means of traveling from the South to the increasingly more important cities of the North. The plan or project put forth for discussion seems to be a system in which automobile and steam railroads will be combined into an organic whole. But thus far these plans seem far-off.

Rio is quite excited, however, over the news that North-American engineers and financiers were in the city and ready to finance the construction of a subway system for the capital city. Rio has splendid transportational facilities but the population is growing faster than these can be expanded. It is not unusual, in that city, to see a streetcar with two or three extra cars attached to it and every one crowded to the limit. Omnibus lines have been established and taxis seem to be as numerous as the sands of the sea.

The word is that the municipal authorities are considering the plan presented to them that the city may soon begin construction of a modern subway system.

Canadian Premier Starts Jobs Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ment guarantee against losses up to 15 per cent, under the renovation plan, chartered banks and other leading institutions must comply with the following conditions:

1. Maximum loans on one property—$2000.
2. Loans to bear not more than 5 per cent discount rate repayable in equal monthly instalments over one year, at a pro rata discount rate for other periods. No service or insurance charges nor any additional charges of any kind except as provided for arrears.
3. Duration of loans—one to five years.
4. Loans to be used solely for rehabilitating and improving existing real property owned by the borrower. Not for building on vacant land.
5. No endorsements to be required.
6. Loans only to be made to owners.
7. Stipulated penalties for arrears.
8. Taxes and mortgage payments to be in condition acceptable to lending institution.

Present at the press conference with Mr. King were Norman Rogers, minister of labor, and Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission which prepared the details of the plan.

Full Press Control Claimed by Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — National Socialist leaders have attained what has from the outset been their aim—complete control of the press.

It is felt, however, that publishers and editors are not always as zealous as they might be in propagating the National Socialist ideals, and from time to time they are assembled in the chief cities and towns to be instructed afresh concerning their duties.

Recently, for example, the newspaper publishers of Hamburg and the surrounding districts were called in congress in that city, and informed that every single publisher must consider it to be his supreme duty to the people and the State to live and act for the furtherance of National Socialism.

A similar though much larger gathering of editors and members of the editorial staffs of newspapers belonging to the German Labor Front later was convened at Heilbronn, in Württemberg to hear that success had been encountered in the struggle to bring under the control of the National Socialist party every newspaper, periodical and magazine in Germany that dealt with work in any form whatever.

This unified press, it was explained to them, is under the direct control of the press department of the Labor Front, which now issues a separate newspaper for each of the professions, trades and callings. These newspapers are delivered by the Post Office without charge to the members of the Labor Front, the cost being included in the monthly subscription paid by every member. Because subscription is compulsory the Labor Front papers have claimed a circulation of over 15,000,000 copies. The editors were reminded that the National Socialist Party insists on the absolute and unconditional fulfilment of this claim.

Barnard Plans Art Sale To Pay for Peace Arch

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—George Grey Barnard will sell his own art possessions to raise the money to erect the mrable Rainbow Arch of Peace to which he dedicated his life 17 years ago.

The 73-year-old sculptor announced his plan of selling his collection of 12th, 13th, and 14th century sculpture, which he values at a million dollars, simultaneously with his disclosure that the plaster model of the memorial is practically complete.

The 96-foot arch, designed as a World War memorial and as a preachment against any philosophy that endows war with nobility and heroism, will include more than 800 figures. Prsent plans call for its erection in Fort Tryon Park in upper Manhattan.

New Laboratories Ready at Northeastern

Students in biology and zeelegy at Northeastern university will find new laboratories waiting for them when they return to college Monday. A new two-story wing has been added to the laboratory building on Huntington ave. during the summer.

The new biology laboratory will be housed on the second floor. The university printing plant will use the first floor and the basement will be utilized by the electrical measurements course.

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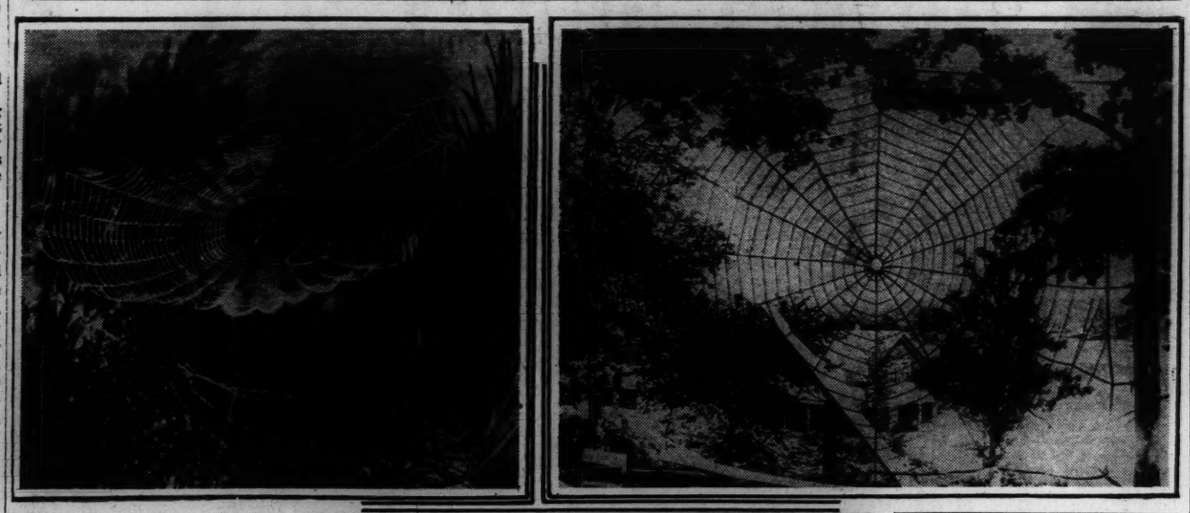

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Upper Right: © Herbert Photos. Bottom: Herbert Photos

Can You Find the Trick in the Picture?

Who has not walked in the garden or down a country lane in the hours of early morn to see the sun glistening on filmy spiders' webs? Beautiful but of practical use to Mr. Spider, who uses them to catch his breakfast. The one at the left of the picture took just 40 minutes to complete, and then Mr. Spider returned to his parlor in the center of the web and invited the fly to enter. It took somewhat longer to build the one at the right and no spider had a hand in it except to furnish the design. It is made of strong ropes and stands on the lawn of a Chicago man's house. It is so large and so sturdy that a man can clamber all over it. At the bottom is a web with little globules of dew strung on its strands, looking for all the world like pearls strung on a necklace.

Bars Let Down In Indian Civil Service Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A number of students in British universities have suddenly had opened to them new prospects which to many of their number seem golden.

This is the outcome of an announcement by the British Government that appointments by nomination are now to be added to those by competitive examination for the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service—an organization of 1300 officials—half British, half Indian—through whom the everyday administration of the Government of India is carried on.

It is claimed that in no other official service in the world does a young man—whether British or Indian—find himself entrusted with equal responsibility at an equivalently early age. In no other service too, it is said, are the assured prizes so many or so glittering for those who outlast the 20 or 25 years of strenuous exertion in the heat, dust and steam of a semi-tropical land, which the career involves.

Rewards Are High

A generation ago, to gain a place amongst the 20 or 30 candidates annually selected by open competitive examination in London for appointment to this service, was to achieve one of the highest goals of the British student and especially of those sons of the manse and of the vicarage who go to a university without money or influence to help them to earn their livings.

A varied life is the lot of the Indian civil servant. He may be called upon to spend much of his time in the saddle, in the seat of justice or in the official counting house. He is liable, before he has been a dozen years in India, to find himself answerable for the whole of the administration, including the maintenance of law and order, in one of India's 250 districts, with individual population ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people pathetically dependent upon the protection and guidance which it is his function to afford.

Promotion Rapid

He may become a High Court Judge, before he has passed middle age, with powers of life and death to administer. He may even be appointed the Governor of a province as big as a first-class European state, and with personal authority far greater than that exercized by most kings and prime ministers elsewhere.

If he is a European, he has ordinarily to live apart from his family, since the low-lying plains where most of his work is done have proved themselves unsuitable for the successful rearing of occidental children. On the other hand his remuneration, measured by the average earnings of his contemporaries in the United Kingdom, has in the past been princely. He enjoys long periods of leave in which he can visit Europe. He retires on a pension sufficient to enable him to live in comfort, while still young enough to render entry into some other profession a possibility that quite often materializes.

Whites Less Respected

But conditions have been changing where the Indian Civil Service is concerned. Money values have moved to the disadvantage of the Britisher in the East. The transfer of the administration of India more and more to the peoples of that country has made the duties of the white official there harder and less respected than used to be the case. European competition for admission to the service has consequently fallen off.

While the quota of highly qualified native Indian candidates has been growing, that of successful English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh competitors has decreased. It is still the policy of the British Government to maintain approximate equality in numbers between the Indians and Europeans entering the service. This arangement is eventually to be changed in favor of Indians, but for the time being it remains in force.

In order to implement it, a number of appointments are now to be made without examination as a temporary arrangement. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 24. They must also be of good physique and of high university educational attainment. But competitive examination will be dispensed with if these qualifications be fulfilled.

This means material diminution in the standard of European entrants as measured by the footrule of the schools. So generally, however, is it recognized that character rather than book-learning makes the good administrator, that the change causes but little disquiet in Indian Government circles. Sooner or later, it is recognized, the whole service will have to be staffed by Indians. The new arrangement is thus a temporary makeshift which it is hoped will help to tide over what is regarded as an interval of transition.

Liberals Organize In Four Parties To Support New Deal

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—An organization of self-styled liberals from political, labor and agricultural fields today launched a campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

A parley of 116 conferees, meeting as the "National Progressive conference," concluded last night with an agreement to back the Chief Executive, an appeal for all "progressive-minded" voters to join the drive and expressions of opposition to the Republican presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas.

A telegram was dispatched to Mr. Roosevelt, notifying him of his endorsement and adding:

"We are now proceeding to organize in every state in the union for the purpose of waging a vigorous campaign for your re-election and the furtherance of the fight for equality of opportunity."

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin Progressive, was named chairman of an executive committee of 15 to supervise the group's efforts and send speakers to the hustings. It was decided to establish units in every state, each under the direction of an executive committee of men and women, and to raise a campaign fund. Senator La Follette said several thousand dollars was contributed to the purse at the session.

Senator La Follette was authorized to name other members of the executive body. Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska independent Republican, was chosen honorary president of the committee; Senator Edward F. Costigan, Colorado Democrat, honorary vice-president; Grace Abbott, Chicago woman's leader, honorary vice-chairman, and Frank P. Walsh, head of the New York Power authority, acting treasurer.

The official registration roster listed representatives of four political parties — Republican, Democratic, Progressive and Farmer-Labor. There were four United States Senators—La Follette, Hugo L. W. Black (D) of Alabama, Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, and Elmer A. Benson (F.-L.) of Minnesota; two governors, Phillip La Follette of Wisconsin and Hjalmar Petersen of Minnesota; 12 congressmen and 27 labor leaders.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York was an active participant. John L. Lewis, chieftain of the Committee for Industrial Organization and president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of New York, were in labor's delegation.

New Niagara Bridge Wins Steel Award for Beauty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12—Designating the North Grand Island bridge here to be the most beautiful steel bridge of its size built in 1935, a stainless steel plaque was fastened yesterday upon the structure by officials of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

The bridge extends from the City of Niagara Falls over the Niagara river to Buckhorn island, at the north end of Grand island, and was erected at a cost of $1,296,640. Owned by the Niagara Frontier Bridge commission, it was built under the direction of Frederick S. Greene, chief engineer for the commission and superintendent of public works of the State of New York.

Production Held Basis for Wage In Coughlin Talk

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin carried his campaign into the East last night with an appeal to a throng at Ebbets Field not to "sit idly by and be satisfied by a handout of the New Deal given you as an insult."

The Detroit priest asserted that problems of production had been solved, and there remained the problem of distribution. The modern workman with the aid of modern machinery, he said, "produces 100 times" what his ancestors did.

"Yet you are told by this stupid, pagan system of economics that you must be paid by the hour and not by what you produce. This system must pass, and until it does pass, let no man, let no candidate for the presidency, tell you that there is a new deal."

Minimum of $1800

The mass production industries must turn, he asserted, "to a living annual wage" and this he defined as an $1800 minimum for a father who has a wife and three children at home."

A regulation boxing ring, on which had been erected a tower, sheathed in white, furnished a rostrum for the speaker. Hung from his shoulders was a michrophone, similar to the transmitter used by telephone switchboard operators.

He said that the present presidential campaign was not a contest between candidates, but a "contest between the basic doctrine of Christianity and the old doctrine of paganism."

Writing a Check

During the banking crisis, he said, President Roosevelt acquired "24 per cent of the stock of all the 'busted' banks," and then demanded that the banks lend the government $18,000,000,000.

The bankers, he continued, replied "that 'they didn't have $18,000,000,000' and Mr. Roosevelt responded:

"'Get out your fountain pens.'

"So the bankers got out their pens and wrote out a check."

In exchange, he said, the bankers were given bonds, against which they are authorized to issue currency. Interest payments on the bonds, he added, will increase the amount from $18,000,000,000 to $36,000,000,000 in 19 years.

One Day Out of Three Tax

"The 'busted' banker created the money with a fountain pen," he said. "How do you get money? You work for it. You struggle for it. You suffer for it. You have your home confiscated. You go through tortures trying to get $100, when the bankers in seven seconds write out $18,000,000,000.

"One in every three days, work is represented by taxes that you give the government to give to the bankers."

He described the Republican presidential nominee as not knowing the tempo of the times. "He doesn't know that we're confronted by the greatest battle of all times, a battle to save America from communism."

Communism he referred to as the result of two modern evils of present-day capitalism—pay-while-you-work and private issuance of money.

The priest advocated the election of William Lemke, Union party presidential nominee. A great shout greeted a question as to how many present would vote for Lemke, and another when he asked how many would get five more votes for his candidate.

German Women Learn New Aims From Hitler Aide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—New Germany "wants neither Gretchen nor manly women," according to the latest authoritative version of the pattern after which all good German women are expected to model themselves.

Instead it wants a woman intellectually capable of helping her husband with understanding on his way through life, and who above all else wishes to be a mother. Professions are not entirely closed since there are not enough men to go around. But politics are banned from women's daily life.

Thousands of women leaders whose task is to inculcate the new National Socialist ideal of womanhood in the young were summoned to Berlin to hear the definition from the mouth of Rudolf Hess, special adjutant to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

The official spokesman recognized that all German women cannot be married, and said that opportunity would be provided for these to train for the calling for which they considered themselves to be fitted. Some of them could go to the universities, if they had the necessary groundwork, and prepare for professions that are exercised better by women than by men.

But, he emphasized, new Germany wanted no manly woman even in professions or callings. It wanted only women who complemented men.

Praises Womanly Qualities

Herr Hess argued that the modest type considered inferior in some countries was a true woman, imbued with natural instincts and sensitiveness, while possessing womanly intellectual qualities in a high degree. He explained, however, that he did not advocate the sweetly stay-at-home, with utter ignorance of the world.

In order to ensure the cultivation of a type of woman according with the views of National Socialist leaders, all the women's organizations, clubs, associations and groups, for what ever purpose, have been dissolved and all German women and girls now belong or are expected to belong to one great community.

The head of this vast amalgamation, Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, also addressed the gathering of trainers and instructresses announcing that the motto chosen for the commuity of German working women—and all German women are to work in one way or another—is: "Not fighting the man, but building up with the German man."

Misused Postwar Freedom

Frau Scholtz-Klink maintained that German women did not appreciate and did not rightly use the freedom they gained after the great war; otherwise they would not have considered it to be their greatest good fortune to become members of parliaments. National Socialism, she said, required the observance of the laws of life.

She concluded by saying that the aim of the great work now being carried on for and among women was to ensure that a race grew up whose members would fashion their lives courageously and fearlessly, and would fill their places in real comradeship.

It is, however, in motherhood that National Socialism sees the ideal for the German woman, and great gatherings are being held in different parts of the country to acclaim "The German Family." The texts of the speeches at these gatherings are: "Children are our thanks to the Führer," "Children are the legacy of our time," "Children are our strength for tomorrow."

Former New Jersey Official Charged With Mail Frauds

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11 (AP)—A former assistant attorney general of New Jersey and 11 other men, indicted in Newark, face trial in Federal court on charges of using the mails to defraud.

The indictment, made public yesterday by Assistant United States Attorney Thomas V. Arrowsmith, charged the Whealton company of Camden and Philadelphia with selling nearly $1,000,000 worth of worthless securities in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Named in the true bill were former Assistant Attorney General Philip L. Coffin of Newark, Edgar H. Wilson and Fred Massey of Trenton, Morris Whealton, Alan W. Alexander and Harrison M. Barcus of Philadelphia; Joshua C. Whealton of Camden, Harold B. Mallette of Tulsa, Okla., Karl A. Hartman and Henry A. Speyer of Wilmington, Del., Robert Lee Turner and Jacob C. Lipsey of New York and the Commonwealth Trust company of Wilmington.

Split-Second Radio Devices, Chiming Toaster, on Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Devices that save the time of a split second along with improved traffic signals that make for safer driving are among the exhibits arranged by the Police department on view today at the National Electric and Radio exposition at the Grand Central palace. The show will continue through Sept. 19.

The edge of the front seat in the modern police car has been rounded off to insure a speedier exit for the policeman. The windshield wiper clears a space several inches wider than on ordinary cars, and noise has been reduced in connection with the loud speaker in front of the motor policeman.

A chart with disks is spread out on a large table informing citizens how available police protection is for them. This shows a map of the five boroughs divided into precincts, each disk representing the familiar police car. Within 18 seconds after a call for help has come, aid is on the way, visitors were told.

In the line of safety measures, an improvement has been made in the automatic control box governing changes in traffic lights from red to green. This provides a more expert timing of the distances between lights so that, even in the more congested areas, the motorist can proceed at a rate that has been proved and tried whether his route be through the park or along a main or a side street.

Household Gadgets

Among the household gadgets is a toaster that chimes, a garbage disposal unit that is attached to the kitchen sink, a glass tea-maker, a flat plate ironer that will iron almost everything from sheets to frills without as much exertion as it takes to press a lever, and a tension marker on the sewing machine to ndicate how loose or how tight a thread may be.

The morning toast will be ideally brown and hot if modern inventions are utilized, sponsors of the exposition insist. The latest designs make it possible to toast both sides of bread at once, and another machine permits the toasting of muffins or sandwiches.

An electric clock gives the time at various centers of the world simultaneously.

Faster Photography

Speeded-up photography is another feature at the show, offering a method of taking one's picture and framing it within 25 seconds.

The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation is exhibiting a half-inch scale model of Edison's Lamoratory at Menlo, N. J., where incandescent lighting was g ven the world more than 50 years ago, and a working replica of the first phonograph loaned by Edison in 1880 to the Kensington Museum in London is on display.

School Now Largest For Wayward Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 12—The State Training School for Women here became the largest institution for the care of so-called delinquent girls in the country when State officials yesterday dedicated seven new buildings erected at a cast of $1,500,000.

Edward P. Mulrooney, State commissioner of correction, led the dedication program, which was followed by pubic inspection of the new buildings. J. Arthur Jennings, of Rochester, president of the institution's board of visitors, and Walter B. Martin, superintendent, acted as hosts.

The school, acclaimed as one of the most advanced and the biggest in the nation, was also a pioneer in this work. It was founded in 1890 as the Western House of Refuge by a special act of the New York State Legislature. A 340-acre farm attached to the school provides most of its provisions. The present appropriation for maintenance of the institution is $226,000 a year.

Norris Bolts Party; Runs as Independent

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12 (AP)—After a generation of insurgency within the Republican party, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska has left its ranks to campaign for re-election as an independent.

He accepted a nomination tendered him by 40,504 Nebraskans in petitions filed with the secretary of state last Wednesday, saying he felt an obligation to subordinate his own wishes for retirement to their demand for his return to the Senate.

Ever a critic of party regularity, Senator Norris, 75 years of age, will support the Democratic nominee this year for the third consecutive presidential campaign. President Roosevelt, in turn, has given personal support to Mr. Norris's campaign.

His record would indicate his issues might include support of the New Deal's farm program, power development and utilities regulation program, and stand toward union labor.

Friends of the senator here said they expected that his familiar campaign thrusts at "the power trust" probably would have a new flavor this year because of the controversy over five hydroelectric and irrigation projects in this state for which the Public Works administration has allotted approximately $35,000,000 and may add about $15,000,000.

Senator Norris, sponsor of the Tennessee Valley Authority, played major roles in getting PWA approval for three of the projects.

Steel Employees Denied Pay Rise

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, informed employee representatives today the corporation will not increase wages at present. The statement was made in a letter in which Mr. Fairless wrote in part:

"Management is sympathetic with the payment of highest wages which the successful operation of the business will permit. It is unable to see at this time how any increase may be granted without jeopardizing the successful operation of the business."

Reports had been current for weeks of an expected increase for the more than 100,000 employees of the nation's biggest steel producer, leading subsidiary of United States Steel.

Niagara Seen in Mirage 40 Miles From Falls

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Pupils of the Wanakah school south of Buffalo recently "saw" Niagara falls in a mirage over Lake Erie.

James H. Spencer, meteorologist of the weather bureau here, said "an excited teacher who did not give her name called up and said 'we see a Wanakah to Niagara falls.

Mr. Spencer said he explained that a mirage was caused by two layers of air of different densities and temperatures lying in contact in such a way they acted as a mirror and reflected distant objects. He said "she did not say it was Niagara falls but since it is the only waterfall in this vicinity that is what she must have seen." It is about 40 miles from Wanakah to Niagara Falls.

Women Named to Lead Community Welfare Work

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Harper Sibley, chairman of the National women's committee of the 1936 Mobilization for Human Needs, appealed Sept. 10 to women throughout the nation to take part in welfare work of their communities. She also announced names of the women who will serve with her on the committee, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is honorary chairman. They include:

Eastern—Mrs. Peter L. Harvie of Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Edmund N. Huyck of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Gerard Swope of Ossining, N. Y.; Mrs. Herbert F. Fisher of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. John W. Lawrence of Sharpsburg, Penna.

New England—Mrs. H. L. Jacobs of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Donald M. Payson of Portland, Maine; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Original Effort Encouraged

Winnwood Expresses Spirit of Freedom Through Art Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lake Grove, N. Y.

WHEN a unified idea animates a school it is often possible to observe the workings of that idea in single departments. Where such a type of organization exists, furthermore, one is not conscious of any marked unevenness of accomplishment in comparing different departments so far as this may be done in a brief visit. These thoughts came to a visitor at Winnwood School. He went particularly to learn of the workings of the art department under the instruction of Miss Margaret Manuel, and came away with an impression that an air of homelikeness and inspiration pervades the whole institution that is set down in those 157 acres of gently rolling and piney country on Long Island.

Miss Manuel talked as she showed examples of the work of Winnwood students during the seven years she has been head of the department. "We try to discern talent and encourage it to unfold," she said. "Here is a painting by a girl gifted with imagination. 'The Lone Gull,' she calls it. As you see, it has emotional color and a feeling for rhythm and accent. One day I heard her improvising at the piano and the same qualities were noticeable in her music. I encouraged her to compose. The result was the composition of a piano solo and picture, both entitled 'Wrecked on the Moon.'"

Each year an original operetta or other musical entertainment is worked out, the scenery being developed in the art studios. In the writing, costume and scenic design, acting, and musical interpretations there is scope for all sorts of talent. But the thing that interested me was the proof of the kinship of artistic impulses that take to different channels.

Great Need In Art Today

"Original work is the great need in art today," she continued as she turned over the paper and cardboard sheets—water colors, pastels and etchings. Most evident was the fact that none of Miss Manuel's pupils had copied her style. For she is an established artist in her own right, with many of her etchings in American and French museums and in private collections. In conjunction with her teaching at Winnwood Miss Manuel continues to make occasional etchings according to her custom of putting much thought into the preparation of each of her plates.

"The general aim is to nurture each student's expressive abilities," Miss Manuel went on. "They must believe in themselves, in the value of their own ideas. Often there comes a period of discouragement when they cannot see how to go forward with a composition. That is the time when I can often stimulate their interest by studying their work sympathetically and pointing out what they have done out of themselves. That is the great thing, to draw out the students, not put something into them. It is easy for a teacher to impose himself and his methods upon a student, but the result cannot be good because the student's own gift is stultified in the process, and at best he may become a more or less good copy of his teacher with little of his own to say.

"But when a student has once proved to his own satisfaction that he can express himself individually and yet with such a feeling for universals that his work will mean something to others, he is in a fair way to go forward in his development as an artist. This is a process that the student must carry on mostly for himself. For this reason I do not make a practise of standing at the student's elbow. While I might give him some short cuts in technique I might hamper the flow of his imagination.

"Once a week they bring their work to me for criticism, and every year we have an exhibition. Sometimes I have to shake my head over things that the students think are satisfactory. 'Very well,' I say, 'if it is right it is right,' but I should be glad if you would consider it further to make sure that you like the whole of it.' When they come back and say 'I see what you mean,' I am made only a little less happy than when a student rouses himself from a period of unjustified discouragement and carries through his picture to a satisfying conclusion."

As the visitor roamed over that spreading campus and saw the students at work and at play, each absorbed in what he was doing, working and playing with an evident happiness and zest, he could but feel that Miss Manuel was participating in a spirit of free individual development, under guidance, that animated all the Winnwood activities. Even the daily small tasks that are apportioned to the students—tasks needed to complete the sense of a day passed in usefulness to others—have an air of expressiveness as well as service. Then there are the regular letters home. No deviation here from a regular program can be allowed to go unnoticed.

Other Campus Activities

And so the campus life goes on in a normal and healthy unfoldment of the individuality of boys and girls through their grade studies and their college preparatory period. There are stunt nights and dramatics in the gym, arts and crafts activities that range from making and costuming puppets to devising dinner favors, basket ball, dancing, swimming, horseback riding, archery, hiking, baseball, boating, tennis and other diversions, the whole being under the eye of Headmaster Charles H. Welsby, A. B. of Williams College. It is his responsibility to carry out the aim of the Winnwood School, as defined by the Board of Trustees: To demonstrate an "atmosphere of love" in which the real character of the individual may unfold naturally and beautifully.

E. C. S.

Cotswold Tudor Dormitories at Winnwood, a Coeducational School in Lake Grove, N. Y.

Teaching Them to Be Neat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HOW shall I teach my children to be neat?" said a mother in a troubled tone. "I have to tell them over and over to put away their toys, hang up their clothes and pick up their papers or books. I punish them one day for disorder and they forget to be orderly the next day."

"Try associating neatness and order with something pleasant," advised an older woman. "At present the children probably think of it as something disagreeable, to be avoided, if possible. If you are not careful, orderliness will become associated with punishment in their minds and they will be more or less antagonistic to the idea. Why not change your methods entirely, and use surprise, fun, variety and praise?"

"I think they need discipline instead of fun," said the mother sadly.

"Perhaps the light, sure touch on the rein will guide the children aright even better than sterner methods," suggested the friend. "We realize that children must learn to be neat and orderly for their own present good, the benefit of the family group and the responsibilities of the future. You have tried three ways: repetition, suggestion and punishment, and they have not gained the desired result. Now, while keeping to the positive, expectant thought—the children are going to become neat and orderly—move on to another mode of training. Forget the words, 'neatness and order'; in fact, try to go all day without mentioning them. Use your ingenuity. When you see John's cap on the floor, ask him if he can bend over and pick it up without bending his knees. Ask Mary if she can carry two books on her head, walk across the room and put them in her bookcase without dropping them. Such an exercise is good for posture. In putting away toys, let them see who can do it the quickest, the quietest, or with fewest steps."

"I begin to see your idea," said the mother with a smile. "You make a dull duty alive and interesting."

"I never did see any reason why good habits should not be as interesting as bad ones," said the friend.

"Perhaps I can surprise the children by praising them more," the mother admitted. "Lately I have scolded and worried until their faults loomed larger than their good qualities. After this I shall watch for opportunities to show my appreciation of their attempts at pleasing me and that will encourage them to keep on. Evidently I have been getting into a rut in my methods of training them. Perhaps variety is the spice of discipline. I will write a few friendly little notes and drop them among their playthings and tuck a funny verse into a book they are reading. Sometimes I will surprise them by hiding a box of animal crackers or a few peanuts right in the middle of a pile of things waiting to be put away. Really, I think I shall enjoy this new method of training much better myself."

Porter Sargent on Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE trouble with Porter Sargent's handbook on Private Schools is that it is too interesting and challenging to leave alone. When it comes winging into our office (we now have the twentieth edition, 1936), everything possible must be dropped until at least a few pages of Mr. Sargent's provocative and discriminating remarks are at least tasted. Handbooks aren't supposed to be interesting, are they; merely useful. But Mr. Sargent can't help being interesting, it would seem. His pungent comment on education, life and the world of purposes is too good to miss. One is glad that his concept of a handbook on private schools includes the idea of some 150 pages of his own thoughts on these matters.

The straight information in the book is of course a list of private schools, "critically and statistically presented," given first by location, and elaborated upon along lines of the specific information needed concerning each school. There are further lists of schools presented on the basis of their specialty (aviation, the dance, country life, etc.) and a fine collection of supplementary information such as magazines of interest to parents and teachers, educational foundations, summer camps, school outfitters, sources for playground and gymnasium equipment.

In our office this book always rolls up its sleeves and gets right to work as soon as a new edition comes out. Furthermore it scarcely ever has any "days off," for the inquiries about schools, the checking of information, and the development of educational material all receive direct help from it. We should think libraries and schools as well as clubs, hotels, steamship, newspaper and vocational offices would have to have the latest edition at all times. Parents certainly ought to know about it, as indeed they do by thousands. An individual seeking special work in, say, journalism or music, or perhaps an opportunity for self-help of ranch life, can find his answer in this book. Mr. Sargent investigates every school included, and where he feels the subject justifies it, is likely to add illuminating comment of his own to the informative statistical description of the school.

But to go back to the irrepressible and unmissable preface. If you can resist wanting to know what an original and well-balanced thinker like Porter Sargent has to say on such subjects as indoctrination, propaganda, teaching English, freedom in education, the fruits of teaching, significant books of the year, Fascism in America, and a grist of other matters, you do better than we. But even at that you may need the book for its reliable information on private schools. And you will probably find it indispensable.

M. J. T.

"A Handbook of Private Schools, for American Boys and Girls." An Annual Survey, by Porter Sargent, twentieth edition. Published by Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. $6.

Playing Soldiers

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

In appreciation for the inspiration that comes to me from reading the Parent Column, I must pass on an experience that was the result of reading this column. I never realized how many fine ways there are to bring out right activity in children until it was my privilege to read these many examples. Every one has been rich with the fruitage of applying the Golden Rule. This one thing has helped me a great deal.

The experience that I would like to pass along is that of playing soldiers. Our boy and my sister's boy had reached the age when they wanted to play soldiers. They would march around the house shooting and jabbing with sword and gun until it was evident that a wrong kind of thinking was being developed. This began to grow until something had to be done.

We thought on this for a while, then remembered the spirit manifested in the Parent Column. With this spirit we began to consider how this situation could be changed to a more desirable one. The fine thought of playing "Onward Christian Soldiers" came to us, so we immediately made some paper flags and paper hats; then we lined all the children up with hats on and flags flying, and started off singing "Onward Christian Soldiers, marching as to war, with the cross of Jesus going on before," etc.

The march time of the music satisfied the desire for something to march by; then the words gave us all something to think about while marching, and I am sure that from now on when any of us think of going to war it will be the kind of war this fine hymn has pointed out.

(Mr.) L. L. R.

Canada

Dear Parents:

With gratefulness for the many helpful thoughts and ideas I have gleaned from this column I should like to add a small contribution.

Our children, aged 9 and 11, had a blackboard in their basement playroom. As it did not seem to be used to best advantage there, I decided to bring it up and hang it in the vestibule just inside the back door, where it would be more accessible. I told the children it was to be our bulletin board and that we would all contribute toward making it interesting, beautiful and useful.

They entered into the spirit of the thing, and every day we find a lovely poem, an attempt at drawing by one of us, or a helpful quotation. I was surprised to learn how many lovely bits of poetry the children knew, or at least were able to find. As I felt their sense of humor was not always as keen as I would wish I have hunted out jokes from the Monitor and other sources, and they now in turn search for amusing bits, so I feel it is helping in that line. Since it is conveniently placed it is also useful for leaving messages. The other day I came in to find my son had written, "Mother, I have gone to Arnold's house for lunch—AND I WASHED MY HANDS AFTER I USED THIS CHALK."

We find that we look with interest each time we enter to see what new bit of humor, philosophy, observation or reflection is there for us.

(Mrs.) S. C. A.

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Landscape Intimacies

"SO PROFOUND is the English joy in meadow and stream and hill, that, unsatisfied at last with vocal expression, it took up the brush, the pencil, the etching tool, and created a new form of art."

Thus George Gissing, masquerading as Henry Ryecroft that he may the more easily say the things which lie deepest in his heart, accounts for England's most characteristic and loveliest contribution to the pictorial arts. And again in those papers, where he never writes with more charm or less bitterness than when he is thinking of the sights and sounds of his native countryside: "Let me but come upon the poorest little woodcut, the cheapest 'process' illustration, representing a thatched cottage, a lane, a field, and I hear that music"—the music of a "world of peace and beauty"—"begin to murmur."

THOUSANDS MIGHT ECHO that confession, more especially of those who, like Gissing, must pass their lives among the bricks and smoke and turmoil of great cities. For that responsiveness has nothing necessarily to do with artistic appreciation. It springs from the innate "English joy in meadow and stream and hill;" which, though it has given rise to a great art, is a separate thing, felt by many whom the greatest pictures leave cold. The "poorest little woodcut" may suffice to call it into consciousness. It is the suggestion, not the accomplishment, which counts. "If any man whom I knew to be a man of brains," says Ryecroft once more, "confessed to me that he preferred Birket Foster"—to Turner—"I should smile—but I should understand."

The smile is perhaps superfluous: the understanding is easy. No one, competent to judge, would accord Birket Foster any but the humblest place in the noble procession which stretches from Richard Wilson to Wilson Steer. Yet in Foster's work, finikin as it has been justly called, there is a pleasant sense of intimacy; and intimacy is the special quality of the landscape which is essentially English.

MUCH AS WE may admire the windy uplands, the great moors and fells of the West and North, when we think of England in her quiddity it is pasture and ploughland, meadow and valley that we remember, a landscape almost in miniature, easily to be held in the eye and in the mind's eye. Nor need anyone be ashamed to delight in a miniature, intimate art which records it, even if it be not the highest art; preferring, if not actually Birket Foster to Turner, at any rate David Cox to Constable. And Foster himself, whatever his shortcomings with brush and pencil when judged as an artist and not merely as a recorder, once etched, to illustrate a poem by Thomas Wharton, that humble but authentic precursor of Wordsworth and the "return to nature," a series of plates which, with their delicate charm, might give pleasure to the most exigent. They are tiny plates, only some three inches square, a scale suited to the intimacies of lane and cottage, meadow and woodland glade, which are their subjects.

BUT THERE WAS a landscapist, more esteemed nowadays than Foster, as he was certainly more potently evocative, who worked on an even smaller scale. "It was such a stream," wrote that master of landscape prose, Charles Kingsley, of a north-country salmon river, "as you see in dear old Bewick; Bewick who was born and bred upon them. A full hundred yards broad it was, sliding on from broad pool to broad shallow, and broad shallow to broad pool, over great fields of shingle, under oak and ash coverts, past low cliffs of sandstone, past green meadows and fair parks, and a great house of gray stone, and brown moors above, and here and there against the sky the smoking chimney of a colliery. You must look at Bewick to see just what it was like, for he has drawn it a hundred times with the care and the love of a true north countryman."

AND HE HAS drawn it—running water and rock and overhanging tree, with perhaps a fisherman by the water's edge—on a woodblock not much bigger than a postage stamp. Hilaire Belloc has spoken of "the just but anxious fellow that sat down dutifully to paint the soul of Switzerland upon a fan." Thomas Bewick could depict the soul of his own country, with minute particularity and infinite suggestiveness, on the back of a visiting card.

FRANCIS BICKLEY

Courtesy of The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF "SILK BEATERS": *From a Scroll Painting by Emperor Hui Tsung (Twelfth Century)*

THIS detail of a servant crouched before a brazier is part of the famous Chinese scroll, "Silk Beaters," in the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This detail is close to the center. To the right is a group of women pounding the freshly woven silk with pestles in a trough; to the left are other women, who stretch the new silk and press it. Their irons for pressing are heated in the coals. The scroll was a copy made by Emperor Hui Tsung from an original painting done in the eighth century (T'ang Epoch). It was common practice for the Chinese to copy or imitate earlier masters.

This scroll informs us about an important industry conducted by women. It is clear illustration which reveals the processes and the equipment employed. Such "genre" subject matter relates to daily life, and proves very instructive as a historical record, as to customs, trade, daily life, dress.

This servant is depicted with such clarity as was customary among Chinese portraitists. Her shiny black hair is looped over her ears; her costume fits loosely. Crouched before the brazier, fanning the coals, her mind seems occupied with other things.

The artist was able to relate all the facts clearly without denying himself the fun of tracing refinements of design in the decoration of the brazier, the textile of the garment, the fan. It is interesting to compare this imagery with industrial and social subjects which have become so popular with painters of the western world today.

D. A.

A Perfect Forest Mirror

STANDING on the smooth sandy beach at the east end of the pond, in a calm September afternoon, when a slight haze makes the opposite shore line indistinct, I have seen whence came the expression, "the glassy surface of a lake." When you invert your head, it looks like a thread of finest gossamer stretched across the valley, and gleaming against the distant pine woods, separating one stratum of the atmosphere from another. You would think that you could walk dry under it to the opposite hills, and that the swallows which skim over might perch on it. Indeed, they sometimes dive below the line, as it were by mistake, and are undeceived. As you look over the pond westward you are obliged to employ both your hands to defend your eyes against the reflected as well as the true sun, for they are equally bright; and if, between the two, you survey its surface critically, it is literally as smooth as glass, except where the skater insects, at equal intervals scattered over its whole extent, by their motions in the sun produce the finest imaginable sparkle on it, or, perchance, a duck plumes itself, or, as I have said, a swallow skims so low as to touch it.

It may be that in the distance a fish describes an arc of three or four feet in the air, and there is one bright flash where it emerges, and another where it strikes the water; sometimes the whole silvery arc is revealed; or here and there, perhaps, is a thistle-down floating on its surface, which the fishes dart at and so dimple it again. It is like molten glass cooled but not congealed, and the few motes in it are pure and beautiful like the imperfections in glass. You may often detect a yet smoother and darker water, separated from the rest as if by an invisible cobweb, boom of the water nymphs, resting on it. . . . You can even detect a water-bug (*Gyrinus*) ceaselessly progressing over the smooth surface a quarter of a mile off; for they furrow the water slightly, making a conspicuous ripple bounded by two diverging lines, but the skaters glide over it without rippling it perceptibly. When the surface is considerably agitated there are no skaters nor water-bugs on it, but apparently, in calm days, they leave their havens and adventurously glide forth from the shore by short impulses till they completely cover it.

It is a soothing employment, on one of those fine days in the fall when all the warmth of the sun is fully appreciated, to sit on a stump on such a height as this, overlooking the pond, and study the dimpling circles which are incessantly inscribed on its otherwise invisible surface amid the reflected skies and trees. Over this great expanse there is no disturbance but it is thus at once gently smoothed away and assuaged, as, when a vase of water is jarred, the trembling circles seek the shore and all is smooth again. Not a fish can leap or an insect fall on the pond but it is thus reported in circling dimples, in lines of beauty, as it were the constant welling up of its fountain, the gentle pulsing of its life, the heaving of its breast. . . . How peaceful the phenomena of the lake! Again the works of man shine as in the spring. Ay, every leaf and twig and stone and cobweb sparkles now at mid-afternoon as when covered with dew in a spring morning. Every motion of an oar or an insect produces a flash of light; and if an oar falls, how sweet the echo!

In such a day, in September or October, Walden is a perfect forest mirror, set round with stones as precious to my eye as if fewer or rarer. Nothing so fair, so pure, and at the same time so large, as a lake, perchance, lies on the surface of the earth. Sky water. It needs no fence. Nations come and go without defiling. It is a mirror which no stone can crack, whose quicksilver will never wear off, whose gilding nature continually repairs; no storms, no dust, can dim its surface ever fresh;—a mirror in which all impurity presented to it sinks, swept and dusted by the sun's hazy brush,—this the light dust-cloth,—which retains no breath that is breathed on it, but sends its own to float as clouds high above its surface, and be reflected in its bosom still.—From "Walden, or Life in the Woods," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

September

WIND and the robin's note today
Have heard of autumn and betray
  The green long reign of summer.
The rust is falling in the leaves,
September stands beside the sheaves,
  The new, the happy comer.

Not sad my season of the red
And russet orchard gaily spread
  From Cholesbury to Cooming,
Nor sad when twilit valley trees
Are ships becalmed on misty seas,
  And beetles go abooming.

Now soon shall come the morning crowds
Of starlings, soon the coloured clouds
  From oak and ash and willow,
And soon the thorn and briar shall be
  In scarlet and in yellow.

Spring laughed and thrilled a million veins,
And summer shone above her rains
  To fill September's faring;
September talks as kings who know
The world's way and superbly go
  In robes of wisdom's wearing.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Poems: 1908-1919." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many problems which confront mankind today is the general sense of insecurity, caused by fear of unemployment and lack in its many forms. Then, what a comfort it is to know that divine Love in reality sustains and supports man! Nothing can separate the real man, made in God's likeness, from his Father, or from the peace, security, and perpetual activity given him by divine Love. What human father, loving his children, would refuse them the opportunities to express the fullness of life? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 2): "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more?" She continues, "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?"

St. John declares that "God is love." Christian Science also teaches that God is Love, that He is all-power and all-presence, and that His universe, including man, is spiritual and perfect. Then evil, no matter what form it assumes, exists only in a material, temporal sense of things. As we learn more of the teachings of Christian Science and apply them persistently to our personal problems and to world affairs, we shall gain an ever-growing sense of security. How often, when faced with some phase of evil, we become discouraged and frightened! Our refuge is in shutting the door of our thought on these suggestions and persistently declaring the facts of being in divine reality.

Let us suppose that we are suddenly confronted with loss of supply or with unemployment. Are we to accept such evidence as real? Rather let us turn to "the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept." Jesus gave many practical proofs that the source of all supply is God. He proved that divine Love is the Father or divine Principle of man, and that man exists to bear witness to Love's completeness, dominion, and power. Ever-present divine Love has not surrendered its government of man and the universe, and left man to struggle alone. Man is sustained and supported by God's unchanging law; he is upheld by the law of infinite Love, secure in his place in God's infinite plan.

A young student of Christian Science was suddenly faced with unemployment. Arguments as to scarcity of posts and the difficulty of finding employment presented themselves, but wishing to work it out by right thinking, she held to these truths, that there are no superfluous ideas in God's universe, and that man is always employed in reflecting God. The usual footsteps in seeking employment were taken, and in her spare time she took up the study of a type of work different from that in which she had previously been engaged. Soon a post was offered her in which this new training was needed. She took the post and successfully filled it for some years. It is well not to limit oneself to one particular type of work, since possibilities for useful work sometimes come in unexpected forms and unforeseen ways.

We can never understand the facts of being through material sense. Through spiritual sense alone can we do this, and this sense must be cultivated by daily study, communion with God, and the application of this understanding to our daily problems. Study alone will not give us the understanding needed to establish the desired sense of security, for as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 323): "In order to apprehend more, we must put into practice what we already know. We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated."

Truth must become more to us than a beautiful theory. It must become so real to us that it excludes false belief from our consciousness. We must strive to gain that measure of spiritual understanding which admits of no doubt. Persistently denying error whenever it presents itself, and striving to dwell perpetually with the facts of being will help us to realize that man dwells securely in "the secret place of the most High," where confusion, limitation, and lack are unknown.

Jesus said (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." He knew that man reflects God. "Man is the expression of God's being" (Science and Health, p. 470). Therefore, man forever expresses God, divine good. Continually affirming our spiritual sonship and thinking persistently from this standpoint, we begin to lose the belief of mind in matter and to find our real life secure in Spirit, ever expressing the abundance of good. Then, in our human experience we can prove the words of the Psalm (Psalms 121:8), "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Bezpečí

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

MEZI mnohými problemy, s nimiž se lidstvo dnes setkává, jest všeobecný pocit nejistoty, způsobený strachem před nezaměstnaností a nedostatkem v jeho mnohých tvarech. Jakou jest nám tudíž útěchou víme-li, že božská Láska ve skutečnosti vydržuje a udržuje člověka! Nic nemůže odloučiti skutečného člověka, učiněného k Boží podobě, od jeho Otce nebo od míru, bezpečí a neustálé činnosti dané mu božskou Láskou. Který lidský otec, milující své dítky, by jim odepřel příležitost vyjádřiti plnost života? V "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) říká Mary Baker Eddy (str. 2): "Bůh jest Láska. Můžeme Jej žádati, aby byl více?" A pokračuje: "Máme úpěnlivě prositi u otevřeného zřídla, z nějž proudí více než přijímáme?"

Sv. Jan prohlašuje, že "Bůh láska jest". Též Křesťanská Věda učí, že Bůh jest Láska, že jest vše-moc a všudy-přítomnost, a že Jeho vesmír, zahrnuje v to člověka, jest duchovní a dokonalý. Tudíž zlo, nechť na se přijímá jakýkoliv tvar, existuje pouze v hmotném, dočasném pojmu o věcech. Poznáme-li lépe nauky Křesťanské Vědy a používáme-li jich vytrvale na své osobní problémy a na světové záležitosti, získáme stále vzrůstající pocit bezpečí. Jak často, když máme čeliti nějakému stadiu zla, stáváme se malomyslnými a plnými bázně! Naším útočištěm jest zavříti dveře svých myšlenek před těmito představami a prohlásiti vytrvale fakta bytí v božské skutečnosti.

Předpokládejme, že stojíme náhle tváří v tvář ztrátě všeho potřebného nebo nezaměstnanosti. Máme přijmouti takové svědectví jako skutečné? Obrat'me se raději k "otevřenému zřídlu, z nějž proudí více než přijímáme". Ježíš podal mnoho účinných důkazů, že pramen věškerého zásobování jest Bůh. Dokázal, že božská Láska jest Otec čili božský Princip člověka, a že člověk existuje, aby podával svědectví o úplnosti, vládě a moci Lásky. Vždy-přítomná božská Láska nevzdala se své vlady nad člověkem a vesmírem a neopustila člověka, aby zápasil sám. Člověk jest vydržován a udržován Božím neměnitelným zákonem; jest podporován zákonem nekonečné Lásky, bezpečen na svém místě v Božím nekonečném záměru.

Mladá žákyně Křesťanské Vědy přišla nečekaně o zaměstnání. Napadly ji různé závěry vztahující se ke nedostatku míst a k těžkosti nalézti zaměstnání, ona však, chtějíc to vypracovati správným myšlením, přidržovala se těchto pravd: že neexistují přebytečné ideje v Božím vesmíru a že člověk jest vždy zaměstnán zrcadlením Boha. Podnikla kroky obvyklé při hledání zaměstnání a ve svém volném čase počala studovati druh práce odlišný od toho, při němž byla dříve zaměstnána. Brzy jí bylo nabídnuto místo, v němž bylo zapotřebí tohoto nového výcviku. Přijala místo a zastávala je úspěšně po několik let. Jest dobře neomezovati se na jeden zvláštní druh práce, neboť možnosti k užitečné práci přicházejí někdy v nečekanych formách a nepředvídanými cestami.

Nikdy nemůžeme porozuměti faktům býti hmotným smyslem. Pouze duchovním smyslem tak můžeme učiniti, a tento smysl musí býti pěstěn každodenním studiem, obcováním s Bohem a používáním tohoto porozumění na naše běžné problemy. Pouhé studium nedá nám porozumění potřebné k upevnění žádoucího pocitu bezpečí, neboť jak Mrs. Eddy praví v Science and Health (str. 323): "Abychom chápali více, musíme uváděti do prakse to, co již víme. Musíme pamatovati, že Pravda jest dokazatelná, je-li jí porozuměno, a že dobru není porozuměno, dokud není prokázáno."

Pravda se nám musí státi něčím více než krásnou theorií. Musí se nám státi tak skutečnou, že vyloučí falešné věření z našeho vědomí. Musíme se snažiti, abychom získali onu míru duchovního porozumění, které nepřipouští pochybnosti. Vytrvalé popírání omylu kdykoliv se objeví a snaha zdržovati se neustále u fakt bytí pomůže nám uvědomiti si, že člověk přebývá bezpečně v "skrýši Nejvyššího", kde zmatek, omezování a nedostatek jsou neznámy.

Ježíš pravil (Jan 5:19): "Nemůžet' Syn sám od sebe nic činiti, jediné což vidí, an Otec činí. Nebo cožkoli on činí, toť i Syn též podobně činí." Věděl, že člověk zrcadlí Boha. "Člověk jest výrazem Božího bytí" (Science and Health, str. 470). Proto člověk navždy vyjadřuje Boha, božské dobro. Prohlašujeme-li stále své duchovní synovství a myslíme-li vytrvale z tohoto stanoviska, počneme ztráceti věření v mysl ve hmotě a počneme nalézati svůj skutečný život v bezpečí v Duchu, vždy vyjadřujíce hojnost dobra. Můžeme tudíž ve své lidské zkušenosti dokázati slova Žalmu (Žalmy 121:8): "Hospodin ostříhati tě bude, když vycházeti a vchazeti budeš, od tohoto času až na věky".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Beethoven Had Two Passions

THIS man (Beethoven) had two passions: art and virtue. Virtue, or, to use another word that suited him as well, honor.

He made innumerable declarations of his devotion to art; there is nothing more touching than his profession of faith written to a little pianist in thanking her for a pocketbook. "The real artist," he wrote to her, "has no pride at all; he knows, alas, that art has no limits; he senses daily how far distant he is from the goal, and while others admire him, perhaps, he deplores the fact that he has not yet arrived yonder where a greater genius beams like a far-off sun." "This monarch of the empire of sounds," as a contemporary called him, composed and improvised only in the fire of inspiration. "I do nothing incessantly," he confided to Dr. Karl von Bursy. "I always work on several things at once. I apply myself sometimes to this, sometimes to that." A study of the Sketches confirms this statement. Beethoven taught that musical creation, like poetic creation, ought never to be undertaken at scheduled times; he advised Potter not to take recourse to the piano during work on composition. . . .

Beethoven's whole life was concerned with moral improvement. When still young, in the full vigor of his thirtieth year, he expressed to Dr. Wegeler his hope of returning to his Rhenish fatherland some day, to the blue ribbon of the Rhine, a greater man than when he left it. Greater not in his degree of fame, but in the scale of moral worth. "I acknowledge in man," he wrote again to his friend the little pianist, "only one superiority, that which permits of counting him among the number of good people. There, wherever I find these good people, there is my hearth." In this concern for spiritual perfection lies hidden the secret of his confirmed independence. . . . His morality centered around a sincere love for humanity, tenderness towards the poor and the unfortunate. In general, he despised the wealthy for the poverty of their inner existence. Despite his very moderate circumstances he loved to work for those who suffered; he commanded Varenna to offer several of his works with due propriety to charitable institutions.—EDOUARD HERRIOT, in "The Life and Times of Beethoven." Translated by ADELHEID I. and WILLIAM J. MITCHELL. (London and New York: Macmillan.)

As the Leaves Turn in Japan

AUTUMN came to me unexpectedly up there on the mountain. I hadn't even realized that summer was going until one day, when on our way home from a long walk on the mountain, my two cousins and myself came across a country villa, and from somewhere within the thick green of the garden, I caught the fragrance of burning leaves. From out an almost forgotten memory the tang of that rustic odor came back to me.

"Why, autumn is here," I exclaimed in sudden surprise.

"Did you think it is springtime?" laughed Ryoko.

"Hush!" said Kikimo. "Chiyo has just opened her eyes. When city people come to the mountain, they always look way off at distant scenery. They never see what is close to them."

"It wasn't my eyes," I said. "It was my nose that told me it is autumn."

Then, while we pulled off the burrs and picked out the thorns and shook our dresses into shape, I told them of my home in America—a big, old-fashioned house set in the midst of lawns and shrubbery, with maple trees scattered here and there; and how in the autumn the leaves would blow off, filling the air with gold and scarlet, and finally settle on the grassy lawn, where they had to be raked and piled into a wheelbarrow, then carried away to be burned.

"Japanese leaves smell just like American leaves, and so it made me think of autumn," I concluded, walking across the road to a little mound near the stone gateway of the unknown villa. "Let's sit here and rest a bit before going down to the village."

We had been to see Mrs. Tamaki, who lives on a hilltop not far—as a bird flies—from our home, but to reach it we had to go down our hill and across a little valley, then climb another hill to the Tamaki house. The girls didn't go there often, and in coming back we some way took the wrong path and so had a long but delightful walk, winding around the hill to this point.

"It's nice here, isn't it?" said Ryoko. "What a pretty rug this would make if it could be done in cloth!"

I looked down. And then I saw, for the first time it seemed to me, the brown pine needles on the ground—layers and layers of them. Who knows how many years must have passed to make such an elastic springiness as that beneath our feet? We sat and talked and lazily looked up at the green of the woods where a few of the top branches were turning yellow. The pines above us rustled slightly and a little tuft fell at my feet. I reached out my hand and picked up a twin needle. . . .

The thick green of the villa grounds, with the bamboo grove beyond, was growing indistinct as the fragrant smoke of the burning leaves filled the air and drifted down the road. Slowly through the grayness there approached the figure of a woman, her kimono tucked up over a scanty petticoat, a towel around her head, and on her back a load of brushwood. Faintly, silently, on she came, gradually showing plainer through the smoke mist and walking evenly by, as if on the stage of a theater; then, growing fainter and fainter, she slowly disappeared into nowhere.—From "Chiyo's Return," by CHIYONO SUGIMOTO KIYOOKA. Copyright 1935 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

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Business and Industry • # *Chains' Volume Expands, Eight Months' Sales Rising 13 P. C.* • **Commerce and Finance**

France Thus Far Unable to Stem Flight of Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Flight of capital from France has taken on still more serious proportions, as evidenced by $12,450,000 gold just engaged for shipment to United States. In addition, concern has been aroused by the latest statement of the Bank of France, showing that the government is again borrowing heavily from the central institution.

There are no definitely new developments to account for the general weakness of the franc here, but financial circles feel that the accumulated pressure of the political difficulties that beset the Blum administration in France over the Spanish situation and the renewed outbreaks of strikes in France, are enough to make pounds sterling more attractive than Continental Europe's gold currencies.

France Needs Her Gold

As time passes, France less and less can afford to see her gold shipped abroad, for stocks of the metal are near to the point where the demands of national defense must be taken seriously into account.

There is no reason to believe that the government's efforts to induce Frenchmen to repatriate their exported capital is succeeding at all. In fact, there can be no doubt that capital still is leaving the country by many devious routes.

The efforts of Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, to force publicity on holdings abroad, simply have caused Frenchmen to avoid the usual banking channels in the export of their capital. Thus, the daily figures covering shipments to New York or purchases by the British Exchange Equalization Fund represent only part, and perhaps the smaller part, of the volume of gold which the Bank of France is losing.

$102,000,000 Now Involved

The latest engagement of gold taken in France was the largest single day's engagement since the current movement began on Aug. 7. The operation lifted engagements in the movement from all sources to $102,100,000, of which $65,900,000 has been taken in Paris.

Despite evident pressure on the franc, it has held steady. The pound sterling was active and strong here, rising to $5.06⅛. Its gains reflected the demand for British funds by holders of francs and other gold-bloc exchanges, part of which is being met by direct purchases of sterling abroad and part by shipment of gold here and purchase of sterling in exchange for dollars.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported the arrival of $1,442,700 gold from Holland, and the receipt at San Francisco of $287,000 of the metal from Australia and $167,000 from Hongkong.

Savings Bank Men Are Optimistic as To N.Y.N.H.&H. Future

An optimistic attitude toward the reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad emphasizing the essential soundness of the system was taken by Professor William J. Cunningham of Harvard, a railroad expert retained by the Savings Bank New Haven Bond Committee, in a report to the savings bank convention held at Swampscott, Mass.

"The New Haven," he said, "is sound at heart. Its present management is alert and progressive. If the property can be rid of the things, inherited from the past, which have been sapping its strength, and be nursed through this period of major operations on its capital structure, there is abundant reason to be hopeful about its future."

In submitting the report of the association's committee on the New Haven road's affairs, Myron F. Converse, chairman of the committee, pointed out that mutual savings banks are now as never before participating in corrective financial measures vitally affecting the interests of all security holders.

"This," he said, "is an encouraging sign of the times, when trustees of large institutional investments have opportunity and assume the responsibility of guiding the way toward solutions. This is trustee-ownership and management in its truest sense. I am moved to this comment by recent experiences of the special committee now studying the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

"The New Haven serves a densely populated territory where short hauls are the rule with a large volume of less-than-carload traffic. Revenues derived from passengers constitute 30 per cent of the total, greater than in the case of any other major railroad. Both freight and passenger traffic is peculiarly susceptible to competition from bus and truck companies."

Saskatchewan Not to Have '36 Voluntary Wheat Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

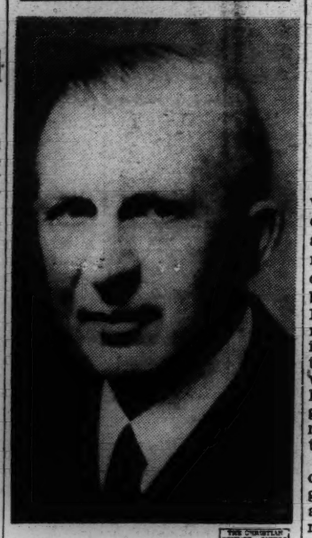
REGINA, Sask. — No voluntary wheat pool will be set up by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to market the 1936 crop despite the pleas of farmers and farming organizations, pool executives announced following a conference here.

About one-quarter of the Saskatchewan crop, estimated at 109,916,000 bushels, is already sold, pool executives said, and any pool to benefit the farmer should operate during the entire selling season.

Pool executives had been urged to again enter the pool selling field when the Federal Government set the minimum price of wheat at 87½ cents for No. 1 northern at Fort William.

Non-delivery strikes by farmers were being considered in a number of districts of the Province, but agricultural experts considered it improbable that the farmers would be able to retain the grain because of the many pressing obligations facing them.

Canadian Rail Executive



S. J. Hungerford
Appointed Chairman of the Board of the Canadian National Railways

Hungerford Selected Chairman of Board Canadian National

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — S. J. Hungerford, newly appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, brings to his office experience gained during 50 years of service with both the major railway systems of Canada and also an intimate knowledge of the transportation requirements of all sections of the Dominion. He has held in succession, important positions of responsibility in operation, maintenance, construction and administration. Railroading has been his life work.

The youth who went to work as an apprentice in the locomotive shops of the South Eastern Railway at Farnham, Que., in 1886, has become the head of the largest railway system in the western hemisphere.

Food, Clothing Have Widest Fluctuation In Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Food and clothing have fluctuated more widely in price than other major items in the cost of living, while sundries have constituted the most stable item, says an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Detailed data indicate that food was the only major item to fall below the 1914 level during the last few years.

At the low point in April, 1933, when the total cost of living had fallen 28.4 per cent below the average for 1929, food had dropped 42.6 per cent from its corresponding average.

The food index reached its highest level, 149.2 on the basis of 1923 as 100, in June, 1930. A subsequent decline brought the index down to 95.2 in August, 1922. During the next eight years, it fluctuated between 96 and 114. Beginning in October, 1930, there was an almost steady drop until March, 1933, when the index reached the low point of 61.1, which was five po nts, or 7.6 per cent, below the corresponding index for July, 1914.

The cost of clothing fluctuated considerably during the period from 1914 to 1923. The conference board's indices for this item on the 1923 base were 58.8 for July, 1914; 169.3 for April, 1920, and 91.7 for December, 1922. From the later date until the end of 1929, the index showed relatively little change. During the depression, however, clothing prices fell more than other items except food, and at the low point in April, 1933, the clothing index was 38.5 per cent below the 1929 average.

The board's index for the sundries group, which includes such items as drugs and toilet articles, house furnishings, tobacco, and car fare, has been relatively stable since 1920. The low point for this group was reached in June, 1933, when the index was 9.5 per cent below the average for 1929.

Money Circulation Rises Half Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An increase of $597,776,121 as compared with the corresponding time of 1935, is shown in money in circulation as of the end of August, the total being $6,226,557,523, according to the treasury department.

The average per capita circulation was $48.43, compared with $47.96 on July 31 this year and $44.09 on Aug. 31, 1935.

It is pointed out that in periods of prosperity, money circulation is considerably lower than in times of depression. For instance on Aug. 31, 1929, probably the time of America's greatest prosperity, the amount of money in circulation was $4,839,858,913, lower by more than $1,706,000,000 than at the top of the bank holiday in March 1933.

Number of Jewelry Plants In R. I. Increases 25 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 25 per cent increase in the number of jewelry manufacturing plants in Rhode Island between 1933 and 1935 was reported in a summary made public by the Census Bureau.

However, the total remained far below the 1929 figure. In 1933, the bureau reported, there were 112 plants operating in Rhode Island as compared to 140 in 1935. In 1929, however, there were 238.

A total of 6300 workers were employed in 1935 as compared to 4884 in 1933 and 10,273 in 1929. Wages totaled $10,482,300 in 1929, $3,497,065 in 1933 and $5,487,944 in 1935.

Market in Wheat Gains on Decline In Canadian Crop

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Bullish sentiment in wheat was crystallized to some extent late the past week as a result of the Canadian government estimate of a spring wheat crop of only 220,000,000 bushels, and by continued firmness at Liverpool. Early in the week the selling movement culminated, the market showing increased resistance, indicating that the overbought conditions which developed a few weeks ago had been corrected. The market gained strength gradually, with the market recovering considerable of the August decline.

The Canadian crop and carry over will be less, on the basis of the government figures than was actually shipped out last year, while European reports indicate the crop will be even smaller than forecast a few weeks ago, import needs being increased in a corresponding measure. There is not much prospect of Canada having much of a carry over next season.

Exporters Absorbing Supply

Much of the decline of the past few weeks from the early August tops was due to selling on the expectation of tremendous hedging pressure against the crop movement in Canada. This movement has been even larger than expected, about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat having been marketed since the run started in early August. However, the effect on the market has not been as expected, recent absorption causing a rising price trend at Winnipeg, in spite of country deliveries averaging 3,000,000 bushels a day. Exporters apparently have bought futures as well as cash wheat, and there has also been buying by investors.

In this country the drop in receipts to small proportions, with extremely small current country offerings, have helped to steady the Chicago market. After a heavy movement similar to that in Canada, receipts of wheat have dwindled to an unprecedented extent for this time of the year.

The production of flour has been reduced sharply, owing to the strike at Minneapolis, which caused all but one mill to shut down, but it is still about as heavy as a year ago. Current production in spite of the strike handicap accounts for consumption of wheat far in excess of current small receipts at primary points. Visible stocks have begun decreasing at an unusually early date.

Moisture Supply Meager

There were light rains in parts of Kansas, but Oklahoma had but little precipitation, and the hard winter wheat belt as a whole has had a meager supply of moisture. Elsewhere more favorable conditions have prevailed. With good weather a substantial increase in the wheat acreage is expected in Nebraska and the Southwest.

Cash markets have been rather quiet but the prices for cash wheat have held well compared to the futures.

The professional element in the trade considered the government corn crop estimate of 1,458,000,000 bushels as bearish owing to the high level of prices, but the crop as now estimated is about 800,000,000 bushels short of average domestic requ rements.

The feature in corn has been the limited country offerings, small receipts, and a fair cash demand in spite of Argentine competition. The small country sales to arrive in spite of extremely high cash prices indicates small stocks back in the country, with the probability that the carry over may be as small as last year.

Argentina continues to ship corn in fair volume both to this country and to Canada, but it is assumed that the seaboard areas will absorb most of this grain.

Seidemann Director Of Old-Age Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Henry P. Seidemann of Texas has been appointed director of the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits of the Social Security Board to succeed Murray W. Latimer, who has resigned as a director of the Bureau, because of his duties as chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. Seidemann, who has served the board as co-ordinator, prior to his appointment as head of the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits is an authority on administrative procedures and accounting methods, and has had long experience as a technical adviser to state governments, foreign governments, and various Federal governmental agencies. As co-ordinator for the Social Security Board he has been giving particular attention to the establishment of accounting procedures and record systems in connection with the payment of Federal old-age benefits.

The Bureau of which Mr. Seidemann will serve as director will administer the system of Federal old-age benefits, which will become effective after Dec. 31, 1936.

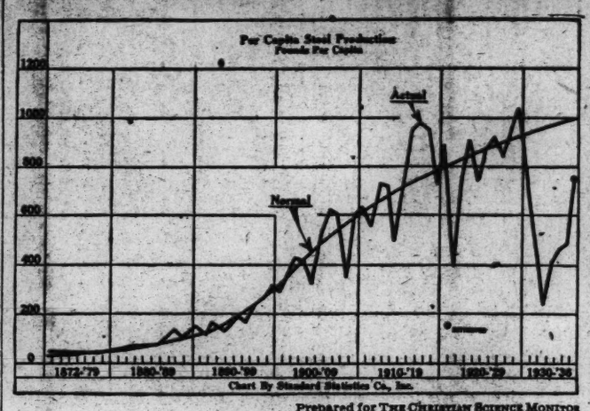
Rise in Cocoa Prices Is Broadest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cocoa futures have gained 39 to 42 points in the past week, one of the broadest advances in years, and closed with prices at the highest levels since October, 1930. Trading was very active. London kept pace with the New York market. The greatest impetus to the bull market came from the urgent demand for actual cocoa in the spot market. Manufacturers, who needed cocoa for grinding requirements, were aggressive buyers of the actual grades.

The current bull market in cocoa commenced in May and gains since then have aggregated more than 200 points. It is the first bull market witnessed in cocoa in 10 years.

Per Capita Steel Production Below 'Normal' of 1000 Pounds



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The "normal" trend line plotted through the series of per capita steel production data indicates that the nation should be using about 1000 pounds of steel per person.

Within the next five years the "normal" should be slightly more than 1050 pounds, and the nation's population about 135,000,000. On this basis, the indicated production within the next five years might be placed at slightly more than 70,000,000 tons annually.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

From the middle of February last to the beginning of June the trend of prices on the London Stock Exchange was downward, but since the beginning of June this trend has been reversed, and by the middle of August prices of industrial shares were well above the peak reached in February, and were breaking into new high ground. The Actuaries' index of price (Dec. 31, 1928=100) and yield of 178 industrial equities at various dates was:

	Start 1936	Feb. 25	Bottom Jun. 9	Aug. 18
Price	81.7	84.6	81.9	86.7
Yield P. C.	3.59	3.46	3.80	3.64

Although the price index rose by 5 per cent over the whole period, the average yield was .05 per cent higher at the end than at the beginning. During the same period the movements of price and yield of 2 per cent Consols and of the Actuaries' indices of 17 industrial debentures and 44 industrial preference shares were:

	Start 1936	End May	Begin'g August
2½% Consols: Price	154.5	149.7	150.8
P. C. yield	2.89	2.98	2.95
Debentures: Price	134.8	135.7	135.5
P. C. yield	3.89	3.92	3.93
Preference: Price	120.6	121.1	122.4
P. C. yield	4.26	4.25	4.20

Monetary Policy Aids

The figures since the beginning of June suggest that some part in the recent recovery has been played by monetary policy, particularly since in this period the Bank of England has been making extensive purchases of gold. But over the whole seven-month period it seems fairly clear that the major influence has been higher company earnings and dividends, and that present security prices are not discounting future recovery so heavily as at the beginning of the year.

The principal industrial groups to feature in the stock markets are iron and steel, home rails, oil, coal, motors and building materials. Many companies in these groups have been encouraged by armament expenditure, an influence which is not likely soon to be abated.

Home rails have benefited from the decision of the rating authorities which relieved the companies in differing degrees from the burden of local taxation, gave the companies a claim for refunds of taxes overpaid in the last five years. It was anticipated that this windfall might provoke labor troubles, but an amicable division of the loot has been arranged.

Oil companies have gained from the rapid increase in the number of cars on the road, from the effects of rearmament in speeding up mechanization of armies, from the profits of war. Coal companies have made greater profits, due partly to increased prices for coal obtained at the end of last year which more than offset increased wages for coal miners, and the industry hopes by operating centralized selling schemes to secure still higher coal prices, particularly from the railroad companies which refused last year to agree to a voluntary increase, but have now to make new contracts for future supplies.

Steel Concerns Benefit

Building material companies have naturally done very well out of the building boom, and although the building of private houses shows signs of slowing down, non-residential building is increasing, partly again through demand for new factories to turn out armaments. Iron and steel companies have reaped the rewards of high tariffs, of rearmament, or price fixing, of production control; and there are no signs that these benefits will not continue.

The percentage increases of share prices in the last six months has been greatest in the shipping group, thanks partly to state subsidy, and to the operation of minimum freight schedules; but this represents a lesser degree of depression rather than an abundant prosperity. During recent weeks the textile section of the market has been fairly bright, so that even Cinderella has not been left out in the cold.

These increased security prices more or less a genuine reflection of the further progress of economic recovery. Thus the Board of Trade index of industrial production shows an increase during the second quarter of the current year to 123.6 (1930=100), a gain of 11 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935, and even a contra-seasonal gain of 0.5 per cent over the first quarter of this year.

The principal gains were, as would be expected, in iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding. The index of food, drink and tobacco production showed a gain of 9 per cent over the second quarter of 1935. Employment is at record levels, and unemployment is lower than it has been for six years. Provided the observer is equipped with a sufficient number of blind spots, everything seems satisfactory.

Prices Rising Steadily

Wages have been rising in some industries, but prices are beginning to slide upward rather more rapidly than in previous years of recovery, and the cost of living is beginning to mount in sympathy. This last development is beginning to cause some concern in various quarters, and it is perhaps ominous for the standard of living of the classes living on imported foodstuffs, in other words, for the vast majority of the British people, that schemes for restricting imports of food continue to flourish.

The latest scheme refers to milk products (butter, cheese, cream, condensed milk and dried milk). Ninety per cent of our butter and 75 per cent of our cheese comes from abroad, so that prices of domestic produce cannot be pushed up without limiting imports. Under the government's marketing act, imports may be regulated if a marketing scheme is produced by the domestic parties interested in the commodity. So the National Association of Creamery Proprietors has submitted its plan to the Minister of Agriculture, who doubtless will be delighted to adopt it in the interests of what he once described in a moment of unguarded candor as his policy of dear and nasty food.

The foreign trade returns for July had a small effect in helping along stock exchange prices, but although the one month figures compared very favorably with those for the corresponding month of last year, the trend of exports in the first six months of the year was downward, and a change in one month only is not convincing enough to suggest that exports will now increase along with imports. One item of exports has suffered badly; in July Italy took no coal from us.

Carloadings Reach New High for Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 764,680 cars, a new high for the year.

This was an increase of 10,938 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 172,739, or 19.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 200,797, or 35.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with the preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Misc. freight	312,774	11,316	87,859
Less-than-carlot merchandise	171,870	*4,978	*11,898
Coal	130,167	†1,990	*19,521
Grain and grain prods	32,679	†3,877	†3,970
Western districts	20,897	†3,060	†5,357
Livestock	16,952	*1,133	*1,857
Western districts	13,551	*798	*2,205
Forest products	34,344	†1,790	*7,467
Ore	56,098	*308	*24,258
Coke	9,798	*860	*3,849

*Increase. †Decrease.

Springfield Land Bank Disposes of 365 Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, during the first eight months of 1936, sold 365 of its repossessed farm properties in New England, New York, and New Jersey for a total of $1,036,000. In the three months, June to August, 149 properties were sold.

About 85 per cent of the Land Bank's repossessed farms are bought by local farmers for strictly agricultural uses, and relatively few are bought by out-of-state farmers. Approximately 15 per cent of the buyers are city residents who are interested in country real estate as an investment, or for summer and vacation homes, the bank reports.

N. E. Fish Landings Increase Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fisheries Commissioner Frank T. Bell said landings by fishing vessels at the three principal New England ports, Boston, Gloucester and Portland, amounted to 231,691,834 pounds during the first seven months of 1936, compared with 220,151,613 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

July, 1936, landings totaled 38,353,600 pounds, valued at $964,408, compared with 37,892,426 pounds, valued at $800,005, for July, 1935.

Chain Store Sales 15.7 P. C. Higher Than August, 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August sales of chain stores were substantially ahead of the like month last year. The first 25 chains to report showed a total business volume done of $214,462,486, a gain of $29,149,384, or 15.7 per cent above August, 1935, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., and Hammons & Co. This compares with $218,335,123 for the same group of chains in July which was the second best month for chains this year.

The figures indicate that there has been virtually no slowing down of business due to seasonal considerations since last spring. There was one less business day in August as contrasted with August a year ago, and there was a certain slowing down of business in some sections due to the drought and hot weather, particularly in the Middle West, parts of which had 49 days in succession of temperature above 100 degrees. Also, Labor Day came a week later than last year, which meant that the schools opened a week later, and a large part of the buying which usually is included in August was therefore delayed until September this year.

For the first eight months of the year the figures are substantially ahead of last year, these same chains doing $1,647,463,867 as against $1,459,544,243 in the same eight months last year, an increase of 12.9 per cent. The sales for the first eight months are therefore the best for any similar period since 1930.

Following is a compilation of sales of the 25 chains for August and for the eight months, arranged in groups:

	August, 1936	August, 1935	P.C. Inc.
Variety	$80,076,083	$74,354,592	7.7
Mail Order	66,955,317	51,705,887	29.2
Grocery	52,747,404	45,801,978	15.1
Drug	7,644,892	7,126,489	7.3
Shoe	3,242,653	2,897,653	11.9
Apparel	3,796,137	3,426,503	10.8
Total	$214,462,486	$185,313,102	15.7
	8 Months, 1936	8 Months, 1935	
Variety	600,346,879	551,812,656	8.8
Mail Order	520,562,768	429,758,370	21.1
Grocery	396,979,918	362,463,865	9.5
Drug	59,490,768	55,124,758	7.9
Shoe	36,317,326	30,932,233	17.4
Apparel	33,766,208	29,452,361	14.7
Total	$1,647,463,867	$1,459,544,243	12.9

The outstanding feature of the month's sales again was the rise in volume along the eastern seaboard, a trend which first became evident last September and has continued since. The drought sections reported less encouraging sales than July, but the remarkable feature was that in spite of the fact that the mail order chain store group has many stores in this section and does a very substantial mail order business in the farm district, the sales reported in July again led all other groups. The explanation of this apparently is that sales along the eastern seaboard and the west coast are more than making up for what is being lost as a result of the drought.

Roads' Betterment Of Equipment Cuts Out Wood Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In addition to improving passenger-train equipment by the installation of streamlined, lightweight rolling stock, the class I railroads of the United States also have progressed in the elimination of wooden cars in service, a report issued by the Association of American Railroads disclosed.

The report showed that the wooden coaches in use were reduced from 3096 in 1934 to 1983 in 1935. Those of part-wood construction were reduced from 2236 to 2048, and the steel coaches were increased from 15,031 to 15,045.

Coaches in use declined from 20,353 in 1934 to 19,076 in 1935, reflecting the scrapping of obsolete equipment and its replacement, in part, with the newer types. Similarly, the number of all cars used in passenger service, including dining, sleeping, parlor, baggage, and other kinds of cars, decreased from 43,845 to 41,584. There were 730 new passenger cars installed in 1935 and 3049 scrapped.

The freight cars in service decreased from 1,963,672 in 1934 to 1,859,945 in 1935, there being 18,496 cars installed and 122,346 scrapped last year. Modern cars have more capacity than the older types.

Reflecting a trend which has been followed for more than a decade, the number of steam locomotives in service was reduced from 47,436 in 1934 to 45,614 in 1935. This reduction was made possible by the use of more powerful locomotives and more efficient train movements.

Two Copper Firms Raise Prices ¼ Cent Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—Two leading copper fabricators announced an advance of ¼ of a cent a pound on all copper and brass products.

The increases, effective immediately were instituted by Chase Brass & Copper Co., a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corp., and Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

Both companies likewise announced a reduction in discounts on extras with those which were 50 per cent cut to 40 per cent and those which were 40 per cent to 33⅓ per cent.

Kelvinator Announces Big Plant Expansio Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Kelvinator Corporation has announced a $600,000 program of plant expansion which will start at once and be completed in three months. Plans call for construction of two new buildings which will provide an increase in capacity of at least 25 per cent.

The new additions will provide additional space for the manufacture of domestic refrigeration units and air conditioning equipment.

Favorable Business News Order of Day

New York

IMPETUS to business and industry is being given by a steady stream of favorable developments.

Evidence of the rising trend is backed up by the latest report of revenue freight car loadings. These attained the highest point for the year last week and were 29 per cent above the like week of last year.

Sales of chain stores just compiled for August show a 15.7 per cent gain over August, 1935.

Factories in New York state report employment has reached a five-year peak, the index standing at 79.5 per cent of normal, and 2.7 per cent above July. Pay rolls are correspondingly higher.

The Buick Motor Co. has just announced plans for the expenditure of $14,500,000 for increasing plant capacity and for improvements, thus bringing to $29,500,000 the total for betterments over a two-year period.

The United Air Lines Transportation Corporation has announced an expansion program, calling for the expenditure of $2,200,000 in the purchase at once of 20 twin-motored airplanes, having capacity of 40 passengers each.

Retail Activity At Year's Peak In Some Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An acceleration in the demand for nearly all types of merchandise this week, incident to the return of summer vacationists and the reopening of schools and colleges, boosted retail sales to the largest volume for any week this year in some cities, according to the weekly trade review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Some contraction occurred in wholesale volume, however, as retailers awaited a more definite appraisal of consumers' preferences before adding further to their stocks.

The outstanding increases in retail demand were built up by the higher-priced apparel and equipment needed by school and college students. Most of the students this year will be better outfitted than at any time during the last five years, according to the review.

Retail sales volume for the week averaged 3 to 8 per cent larger than for the preceding period, with an increase in many of the drought districts of as much as 25 per cent. Although there were only five days in the week compared with six last year, the average retail volume ranged from 12 to 20 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1935 week, for the country as a whole.

Distribution in the East was unaffected by the few days of warm weather and went ahead of the 1935 week by 15 to 20 per cent. Rains and cool weather in other parts of the nation brought favorable gains in trade. For the major geographical divisions the percentage gains over the previous year were as follows: New England, 12 to 18; Middle West, 17 to 20; Northwest, 15 to 21; South, 15 to 20; Southwest, 15 to 30, and Pacific coast, 18 to 25.

Although activity in wholesale market did not keep pace with retail trade, wholesale volume was estimated at 15 to 20 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1935 week and orders for future delivery continued to accumulate and were reported in excess of those for any year since 1930.

Retail orders from rural districts were outstanding for the week, reflecting the improved crop outlook following recent rains. The pressure for immediate deliveries revealed the general paucity of stocks.

Even Greater Popularity For Oregon Pears Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — The increasing popularity of Oregon pears in national and world markets is displayed in a report on "shipment of apples and pears from Oregon from 1927 to 1934," just completed by the Oregon State Planning Board.

A marketing agency is proposed that would be in effect a co-ordinated regional organization, in which producers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho would join. Both domestic and far-flung markets should be developed by such a group, it is believed.

The Oregon pear is to a large extent replacing the apple in plantings and in production and marketing, the report shows. During 1934 approximately 2,500,000 bushels of pears were produced, while the total for apples was slightly more than 3,000,000 bushels. Apple production in 1926 and 1928 reached 5,500,000 bushels, while the peak for pears was in 1930, when the total went to 3,000,000 bushels.

Cleveland Wants Exposition Gains Made Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Cleveland's exposition, like other great fairs, promises to open the way for permanent improvements.

Business men are seeking to "consolidate the gains" of the Centennial year much as Chicago business men did for their city after the Fair of 1893 when they sponsored the Chicago plan, and as those of this generation have endeavored to do after the recent Century of Progress.

Both lake front cities had similar opportunities and handicaps. Both have magnificent lake frontage. Neither city protected its lake front in its early days. But Chicago has shown what can be done to regain lost opportunities, and Cleveland is now studying how to follow its example.

Chicago Improves Shorefront

Chicago has regained much of its lost shore by filling in hundreds of acres of land along its 26-mile coast. It has straightened its river and is hard at work on projects to end pollution of its lake water. It has linked its parks into a single unified system, and is looking forward to the building of a lake-front airport. Much of this has been the result of far-sighted promotional work of Chicago business men.

It is something similar that the Advertising Club of Cleveland, through its "Come to Cleveland committee," is now urging for the third largest Great Lakes city.

It proposes that the Great Lakes exposition site be converted into a permanent down-town park. It wants the present Horticultural Gardens preserved and urges that the entire site be landscaped for permanent use. This would give Cleveland a park comparable to Chicago's intensively-used Grant Park in the down-town area.

Second, the committee recommends the construction of a down-town airport in the exposition site. It holds that very little additional improvement is necessary to convert a certain area beyond East Ninth street, already partially improved, into an adequate landing field. If Cleveland acts quickly, it may be the one to set Chicago an example in this particular development, for Chicago has been slow in converting its airport plans into actuality."

A third recommendation of the comittee is for a survey of bathing beach sites, with a view to increasing present facilities. It advocates action to end lake pollution, pointing out, that if the completion of the two great sewage disposal plants now under way does not accomplish this, something else should be done.

Need Speedier Highways

After the lake front is improved, Cleveland should turn its attention to highways so that people can reach the water more easily, the committee advises further. It asks for more studies of the possibilities of a high speed thoroughfare approach to the city along the lake front from the east. As for the west approach, the committee proposes the construction of a bridge over or a tunnel under the Cuyahoga river so that Edgewager Park may be included in the lake front highway.

Other improvements are listed in the plan. They include a proposal for a metropolitan park system to be linked by a giant circle of boulevards, more city "cultural" gardens, river straightening, annual clean-up campaigns, and the marking of historical spots. This last task the "Come to Cleveland Committee" has promised to perform itself, preparing to mark five points of interest on July 22 of each year.

In addition, a whole series of annual events is outlined for Cleveland, including national air races, tournaments, games, musical events, art exhibits and trade features.

"The plan is presented as a practical goal for the entire city," said the committee in presenting it. Newspapers have received it well and given it wide publicity. If Cleveland responds to this appeal as Chicago did to those made by its business men, it can expect to see steam shovels clawing the earth, barges bringing sand, and men in great numbers at work in the next few years.

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D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 104
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable September 30, 1936, to preferred stockholders of record September 28. Checks will be mailed. M. B. PERRY, *Treasurer.*

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
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A Saturday Page

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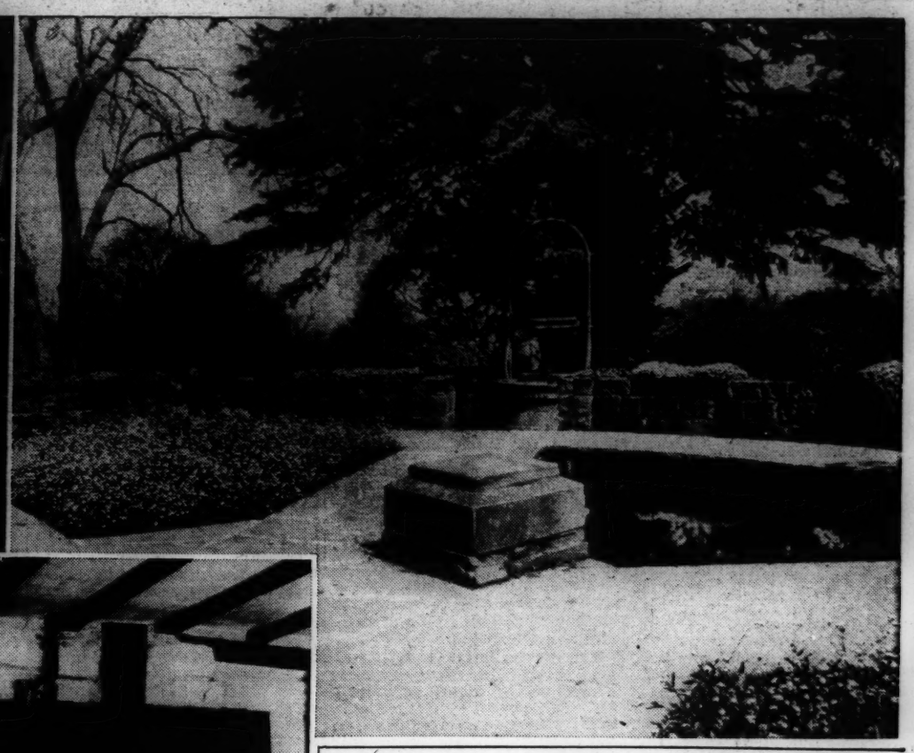

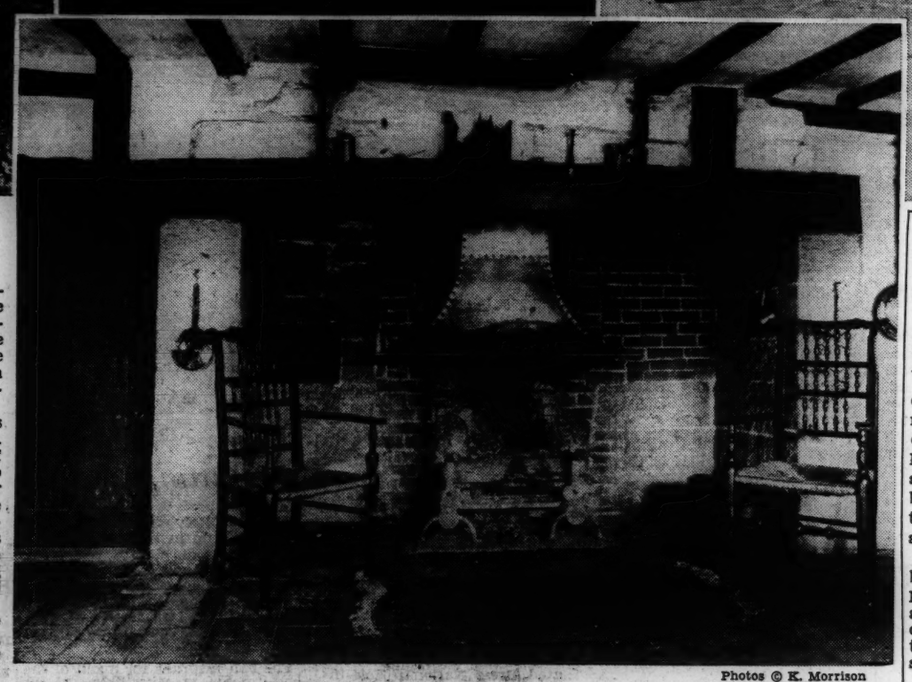

Photos © K. Morrison

The remodeling of a seventeenth century English cottage in Sussex involved many problems for owners who wished present-day comfort with old-time aspect—changed partitions, added dormers, new stairs and the like.

A back view of the house is at the left above, taken from the lawn at the garden entrance. At the right above is a portion of the paved court close to the house. Here a central pool is flanked on two sides by symmetrical flower beds of the same shape and size. Fine old trees give dignity and grace to the setting.

The large fireplace is its original size, with a baking oven at the left. A wrought-iron hood stimulates the chimney draft and surmounts a decorative unit made by the old andirons and ornamented castiron fireback. Above at the center is an end of the living room, made larger by throwing two into one. The oak beams in the foreground are a part of the partition which was removed. Comfortable chairs are in the styles of the 1700's.

An Old Sussex Cottage Remodeled

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Katherine Morrison

London

THE chief problem confronting the would-be renovator of an old house is to insure the amenities of present-day living without sacrificing whatever old-world charm and character the property may possess. If too much emphasis is laid on modern requirements, the result may be livable but nondescript. If, on the other hand, the restorer strives too consciously for historical accuracy, the finished product may be totally unsuited to a generation which takes for granted such things as adequate lighting and heating and convenient planning.

"Cobwebs," a house in the ancient village of West Hoathly in Sussex, is one of those old places which has lent itself to a very successful conversion. Its remodeling, undertaken by the architect Mr. K. A. Braden, combines comfortable living with the skillful adaptation of original features.

In spite of being in a state of dilapidation and neglect before restoration, this old cottage had many assets and interesting possibilities. The rooms were either large enough or could be made so without any loss of picturesque effect. The necessary alterations for improved lighting could be done in such a way as to add to, rather than detract from, the appearance of the house.

The front door formerly opened into a narrow passage leading to a small corkscrew staircase. The partition forming this passage has been removed. Now the visitor enters through a gabled porch directly into the spacious, stone-flagged dining room.

A New Staircase

A more comfortable kind of staircase was needed, so the original corkscrew affair was taken down and a flight of straight steps was built in a hallway between the dining room and the kitchen. The space formerly occupied by the original staircase has been very cleverly utilized. Part has been made into a telephone booth and part thrown open at the back of the cottage. It forms a small loggia whose open timber work was once part of the outer wall of the house.

From this tiny loggia one can reenter the cottage by way of the large living room which opens into the dining room. This living room was formerly two rooms. Like the loggia outside, some of the constructional oak beams in the partition wall have been retained, thus giving the smaller part of the room somewhat the appearance of a stage. This impression is intensified by a pair of velvet curtains which are always drawn together on winter evenings. Then, the rest of the room has a cosy intimate air as the big logs blaze on the andirons.

Both the fireplaces on the ground floor are wide and deep enough to accommodate seats inside. Both have fine, wrought-iron hoods made by the village blacksmith who lives just across the road.

On the wall of the dining room hangs a title deed, dated 1692. The present owner of this house, Mrs. J. M. Braden, has an earlier deed, dated 1656, but there is every reason to suppose that the house is much older.

Changed Bedrooms

Upstairs there were formerly only three bedrooms, one small and two quite large; the small one has been converted into a bathroom. The two larger opened into one another, but now a portion of their width was taken to make a passage, so that the bedrooms are no longer "thoroughfare" rooms, and three have been made in the space once occupied by two. More windows were needed upstairs, so dormers were constructed on the garden side in such a way as to form delightful alcoves in two of the bedrooms.

Outside the transformation has been almost as complete as inside. "Cobwebs" still has its mellow roof of ancient pin tiles (which had to be entirely relaid) and its upper floor on the front is hung with the same attractive "fish" tiles as before. A delightful Tudor porch has been added and the windows on the ground floor facing the highroad have stone mullions instead of the former flimsier wooden ones.

Stone has been used freely in the construction of the fan-shaped court, which makes such a beautiful and original transition from the back of the house to the garden. In the center is a triangular pool and to each side are symmetrical beds of the same shape and size as the pool. The whole design is enclosed by a low double stone wall, its hollow top allowing for delightful plantings that change with the seasons.

The property is on a corner, on one side the ground a steep downslope so thickly planted with trees that the garden is entirely hidden from passers-by in the summer. From certain points there are splendid views over Sussex woods and fields, with the undulating line of the downs on the horizon.

A Demanding House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sidney, B. C.

DID you ever own a demanding house? If so, you will know what I mean. It usually happens something like this. You are going to move to another town, you form an advance party and survey the new district. Eminently practical, you make notes of elevation, drainage and all desired essentials of a suitable place. You look at many, then you come upon "It" suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Ah, there," you exclaim excitedly, "that would surely make a real home." Your hand is on the dilapidated little gate, but your eyes are on the rambler roses climbing round the porch, the little casement windows shaded by blossom-laden apple trees, a low, rambling house, yellow in the sunset glow. You could not resist it, of course you could not, lists and essential points notwithstanding.

Weeks later, when the bloom is on the luscious plums, and the apples hang—some pale yellow globes, some with rose-flushed cheeks, some giant pendant rubies afire in the soft green foliage—you move in. There is a pleasant bustle of settling down, of grateful gathering of the harvest of garden and orchard, and then the peaceful atmosphere of lamp-lit evenings by crackling fires. Now, when reasonably enough you expect a quiet time, the house that so far was meekly unobtrusive, demands, insists and finally triumphs. It all begins on a particularly dull day.

The Dialogue Begins

The house. "Such a dreary kitchen as ever you saw to work in. It's bad enough on a bright day, but on a gray day, phew!"

Yourself, bravely. "Well, never mind, we can always be cheery ourselves. Besides, little house," and you try to look stern, "just think how much you cost, you really must wait till next year."

The house, undaunted. "That's all very well, but on rainy days a little brightness inside is most desirable."

Yourself, still cheerfully, "Tut, tut, now, be content. The apple blossoms are coming again, then—"

The house, interrupting with a shrug. "Oh, I know they are. But just take a look at that paint, the drabbest gray imaginable. And dirty," its voice rises in a shrill tremor, "dirty, I tell you."

Yourself, regretfully. "So it is, little house, but we'll scrub it."

Remembering good advice on paint cleaning in past Monitors, with zest you apply soap and water liberally on the offending surfaces and coming back to the starting point hopefully begin to rinse.

Argument Continues

The house, laughing. "Ha, ha, ha, that's all very fine on a good surface, but that paint's worn away and scratched and blackened."

Yourself, crestfallen. "Too true, too true."

The house, commiserating. "But of course you can hardly spare the two or three dollars for some nice, shiny, new paint." Musingly. "Buff and blue perhaps to match the china."

Yourself, weakly. "Wonder if we could manage it. Let's see. The ceiling and upper part could be done with calcimine. That's 65 cents a packet and I do believe one would be enough. And the paint?" you refer to a catalog. "That's $1.35 a quart. Yes, a quart should do it."

The house, blandly. "A new kitchen for $2."

Yourself, seeking an ignominious retreat. "But you never know, it might take more."

The house, with fine contempt. "I've no patience with some people."

Yourself, meekly. "Well, I'll see what I can do."

The house, uncompromisingly. "Now?"

Yourself, hurriedly. "Yes, yes. All right. Very well, very well, I'm getting ready," and if you hadn't stumbled over those rubbers you would have gone out without them in the wet. There, now you breathe freely, escaped from such ridiculous tyranny.

Has the Last Word

The house, calling after you. "And a packet of cream calcimine would make all the difference to the bathroom and passage." You put your hands over your ears and run.

The blue and cream calcimine are being tied up with the pale buff paint.

"Madam will need a wide and a narrow brush? I can thoroughly recommend these to give good service at the remarkably low price of $2.10 the two."

You gasp and stutter.

"I'll wrap them with the paint, Madam. $4.75. Thank you. Where shall I send them, Madam?"

In sudden determination you answer with dignity, "I'll take them, thank you. Good morning."

"They're rather heavy. Very well, Madam. Good day, Madam."

You stalk off, conscious of the weight, but firmly resolved on seeing this thing through yourself.

Two days later.

The house, with satisfaction. "Well, well, that's something like. We're beginning to feel quite self-respecting. All we need now is a little apple-green paint in the bedrooms to set off the nice cream walls and a coat of varnish on the dining room floor. You can phone from next door, you know, and have it sent. There's no need to carry it."

"In for a penny, in for a pound," you smile grimly as you step through the hole in the fence to your neighbor's. "But that's the end, positively the end," and you shake your fist defiantly at the outside of the little house. But it smiles back benignly. The spring sunshine can be trusted to show up the outside defects. And then, who knows?

Saxbo Stoneware

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagn.

STONEWARE has become increasingly popular in Denmark, where the craft has been brought to a higher state of excellence than anywhere else in the West, barring perhaps the Austrian production which holds its own with the Danish. In Copenhagen, the large ceramics firms of international reputation have long been a dependable source of supply, but within the past few years a newcomer bearing the trademark Saxbo has been making bids for attention. To the experienced eye, stoneware forms a pleasing contrast to ordinary pottery.

Miss Nathalie Krebs, creator of Saxbo, is enthusiastic about the possibilities of the craft. Her modest studio with a half dozen workers suggests a profession for women that is probably but slightly known in America outside a very limited circle. In her vases and bowls for tables, with only occasionally a larger piece designed for floor or garden, she concentrates on two points—form and skill in firing. Rarely does she break the pleasing effects of plain surfaces with ornamental designs.

Starting as a chemist, she has naturally become a specialist in glazes. "Stoneware is a sort of color porcelain rather than pottery," she explains, pointing out that the firing must proceed by such slow degrees that it requires some 20 hours just to attain the right temperature. She experiments with some of the very colors, especially yellow and iron red, that are usually placed outside the scope of the ordinary stoneware worker. When she gets something distinctive in a yellow glaze, she captures the attention of museum experts.

There are seldom any new glazes and even the Chinese, recognized masters in the field, have concentrated on five or six throughout a long run of centuries. With their fondness for jade, they have tended to make their stoneware also resemble jade. This is just the effect that Miss Krebs tries to counteract even when she works with her blue-green copper glazes, the favorite color among the Chinese products.

To Europe as such the craft of stoneware is fairly new since it has been practiced for only some forty years and actually for a slightly shorter period in Denmark. But now Copenhagen is a recognized stoneware center. The result is far more pleasing than in pottery and yet costs are not prohibitive for the average modest home. Saxbo, emphasizing form and successful departures from the conventional glazes, has that quality of something modern that is always refreshing.

The art of making stoneware is a very old one and for centuries has been practiced in many countries. Recently in Denmark it has received fresh attention by Miss Nathalie Krebs, who has not only given fresh animation to its designs, but has achieved uncommon effects in glazes of yellow and red, colors which distinguish the examples here.

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Auction Coming At Stage Coach Inn

New York

WITH the arrival of mid-September, country auctions held in the recreation districts have finished their season, and it becomes the turn of urban phases of the business to begin their appeal to those who have returned to their city homes.

One New York house has thus started by announcing a three days' sale at Locust Valley, Long Island, some 30 miles from Fifth Avenue. There the contents of Stage Coach Inn will be sold on Sept. 16, 17 and 18, with exhibition on the 14th and 15th. The catalog lists more than 900 lots of furniture, old and modern pewter, primitive utensils, hooked rugs and so on. This inn, built partly in 1668 and partly in 1790, has been operated as inn and antiques shop by Mrs. Jane Teller Robinson, who has ordered this sale held by American Art-Anderson Galleries.

What Present Fashions Favor

Chicago

THE focus of decoration is still the trio of furniture styles which have accounted for the bulk of business during the past several years. These are early American colonial, eighteenth century and modern. Furniture in the traditional styles continues to be faithful to historic example, but there is indeed a tendency to seek out the less hackneyed and stereotyped designs for reproduction. Meanwhile there is a fresh feeling in backgrounds, in floor coverings, drapery and upholstery fabrics and accessories.

* * *

The new and the old combine in ensembles that have not lost their hold on the best that tradition has passed down to us, but that bespeak a higher level of orignality and taste, when the past and the present are combined in complete decorative schemes.

In Modern style there is a new emphasis upon blonde woods and bleached finishes, which have already had their influence in keying up the entire color palette. Drapery fabrics and wool pile carpets and rugs both reflect this new color trend. Delicate, subtle shades play an increasingly important role in room decoration.

* * *

In the floor covering field, texture is the single outstanding dominant theme, real and simulated. Texture is effected by hard-twist and Moresque yarns, or by a combination of novelty and straight yarns; it is achieved by different heights of pile or by a mixture of looped and cut pile in the same floor covering. Texture is expressed in lustrous, sheen-type rugs and carpets, modern in design and refined in coloring, so that they fit in with luxurious, distinguished decorative schemes.

It is interesting to observe how the same style trends apply to various branches of home furnishing merchandise. In upholstery fabrics, too, there is a very definite texture interest, especially in pile fabrics, where curled and straight yarns are combined in new ways. Small, all-over monotone and two-tone designs are found to be equally applicable to Modern and period furniture.

A Commode Makes a Boy's Desk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

La Mesa, Calif.

A RECENT contribution to this page called attention to the uses to which some of the dusty old occupants of our attics may be put. This reminded me of a commode that I had eyed speculatively many a time on periodic attic visits and sent me scurrying back to it. The result is that my twelve year old lad is happy wth a "new" desk.

This one had a rack across the back on which a "splasher cloth" had once been hung, one long drawer across the top, and two smaller ones on one side. A door, which took up the same amount of space as the small drawers, was on the other side.

The first thing to be done, in starting the old commode on its journey toward becoming a desk, was to remove the splasher rack from the back, thereby leaving the desired flat top. Next, the door was taken off by unscrewing the hinges; then the floor boards were sawed out of this compartment, and, presto! we had the knee space for our desk.

Some one, in a misguided attempt at beauty, had painted the whole thing pink, so the next task was to use paint remover judiciously and copiously. This resulted in the uncovering of a beautiful oak grain which needed nothing but a vigorous sandpapering and several coats of wax to give it the soft depth of finish which our lad wanted in his finished desk.

Its attractiveness was enhanced by the mellowness the wood of the original article had acquired through its many years of having been lived with, and its delightful old drawer handles and castors give it a dignity that its modern young owner delights in.

L. G. M.

Two-Purpose Mirror

TO OBTAIN balance in a room or to brighten a dark corner, a looking-glass window as a background for a dressing table, serves the double purpose of utility and decoration. Unframed glass the same size as the other windows in the room may be hung in the desired space. A glass valance could conceal indirect lighting. Draperies to match the others in the room may be hung on either side of the glass.

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House has recently been completely and artistically decorated and modernized, preserving the charm and mellowness of the old and providing the convenience and freshness of the new. There are 9 rooms, 2 baths, powder room, and a secluded screened living porch overlooking the woodland. Latest type kitchen with metal cabinets, monel metal sinks, electric stove and refrigerator. Dining room has historical murals depicting early shipbuilding. Steam heat with oil burning furnace. Reasonably priced and well financed.

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Tennis Stars Are to Invade Pacific Coast

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The most popular season that lawn tennis has had in many years around New York, though not the season of best play, came to its conclusion today. Now the scene will promptly shift to California, where most of the outstanding players of the season, a majority of them in their home section, will inaugurate the fall season as soon as they arrive there.

On searching out the phenomenal attendance at the tournaments, one of the leading reasons is the new group from California which made eastern appearances for the first time. Not since the advent of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. has California been so well represented. In addition to those reliable stars, J. Donald Budge and Helen H. Jacobs, the return of Alice I. Marble to the scene of her former disasters, with renewed strength, and the eastern debuts of Robert L. Riggs, and Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, with the balance of the group also showing remarkable possibilities, has stirred up so much interest, that the greatest crowds ever seen at Forest Hills, have come close to filling the stadium all through the 10 days of play there, while Sea Bright, the Hamptons, and Rye all noticed increases of attendance.

All of these are planning to leave for the coast at once, and the leading foreign player, Frederick J. Perry, announced yesterday that he is also leaving for California tonight, to compete in the fall tourneys on the Pacific coast. As Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs are fighting out the supremacy of their sex here, and Budge and Perry are the other finalists, the coast will see the best play of the current season during the coming month.

The quality of the play, however, has not been up to the standard of previous seasons. Almost timidity has been manifested by many of the stars, and the rallies have been dull. Only in the last few days have the players really exerted their full skill, and then only occasionally. Perry and Katherine Stammers, the leading challengers from abroad, are the only ones that have been at their best all the way through, but now Budge, Bryan M. Grant Jr., Miss Jacobs and Miss Marble are rounding to their best form, and had they started a bit earlier the Forest Hills play might have been improved greatly.

In the semifinals yesterday, Grant fought Perry every bit of the way, so that the Englishman was threatened with the loss of the third set, after dropping the second, but rallied and ran out the match at 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2. Budge was also in better form, and galloped over Frank A. Parker with ease, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

But the real performance was the victory over Miss Stammers by the four-time champion. Miss Jacobs showed her old time skill all the way, shifting her game to meet the skillful play of the English left-hander, and winning at 6—4, 6—3. Miss Marble met with little opposition from the local player, Helen Pedersen, and played herself into form as the match proceeded, taking the last five games with the loss of only six points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wilmer Allison won United States singles tennis title, defeating Sidney Wood, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Five Years Ago

Ellsworth Vines won United States singles tennis title, beating George Lott, 7—9, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

Little Continues To Shatter Par In Canadian Open

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (AP)—William Lawson Little Jr., of San Francisco, abdicated monarch of amateur golfdom, continued to sweep the professional field before him over the St. Andrews course yesterday as he shot his second straight sub-par round in the Canadian open championship.

On top of his record-smashing 67 for the opening round, the former British and United States amateur champion shot a 66 to lead at the halfway mark with a total of 133.

Only one player appeared to be within striking distance of the Presidio pounder, barring a disastrous crackup on the final 36 holes. Dapper Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., played an even more superb game than Little yesterday, carding a 65 on top of Thursday's total to take second place at 137, three strokes under par.

Even with par but still seven strokes behind the pacemaker came Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., the United States open champion, with 69—71, and Jack Littler of Ottawa, Canada's main hope, with a pair of 70s.

Par had no more chance against the sharpshooters yesterday than it did in the opening round and, even though the qualifying limit for tomorrow's rounds was set at the low figure of 151 strokes, hardly a "big name" player on the list failed to come through. In addition to Little and Runyan, Sam Parks, the 1935 United States open titleholder from Pittsburgh, with 67; Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill.; Robert Gray, Sandwich, Ont., and Bill MacWilliams, Toronto, with 69s, were under par figures.

Little's booming drives, often going 300 yards or more, made almost every hole look easy for him. He went out in 32 with three birdies and came home in 34 to take another stroke off par although he was over perfect figures on two holes. Only the failure of some of his long putts to drop kept the San Franciscan from turning in an even lower score.

Runyan's superb iron play and unbeatable putting gave him his record 65. So accurate were his chips to the greens that he had only 24 putts for the entire round, eleven on the first nine holes. He seldom drove more than 230 yards, but his approaches from anywhere within 50 yards were deadly.

Coach Waldorf Has 20 Lettermen At Northwestern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 12—Football made its 1936 bow at Northwestern University this week, when some 65 Wildcat players reported to Coach Lynn Waldorf for opening practice. The squad consists of 20 lettermen, an assortment of reserves from last year, and the usual complement of aspiring sophomores.

Missing from the ranks are eight lettermen of the 1935 team, seven of whom held down regular positions. Finding replacements for these players, plus getting ready for an October schedule that calls for games with Iowa, North Dakota State, Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota, is the task confronting the Wildcat aid.

One advantage that the 1936 team will have over last year will be a better familiarity with Coach Waldorf's system of play, which emphasizes the development of squad strength. It was the Wildcats' reserve power that enabled them to stage a brilliant comeback in the November half of last year's schedule.

Look to Monogram Winners

Considerable reliance will be placed upon the returning monogram winners. From this group must come replacements for Wally Cruice, right halfback, and Hugh Duvall, hard-hitting fullback. In the line, successors must be moved in for Al Lind, center and defensive quarterback; Paul Tangora, all-America guard; Joe Chambers and Sam Papich, a pair of 220-pound tackles, and Henry Longfellow, an end.

Last year's freshman squad will produce several promising candidates, but it is doubtful if these newcomers will annex a regular job. Among those most likely to see action are Cleo Diehl, six-foot end from East Chicago; Iggy Mesec, hard-running fullback from Waukegan; Jack Major of River Forest; Fred Flato of Corpus Christie, Texas, and Bernard Jefferson of Grand Rapids, halfbacks, and Bob Voigts of Evanston, a tackle.

The Wildcats are pinning a lot of hope on Don Heap of Evanston who scored the winning touchdowns against Illinois and Notre Dame last year. A slashing runner, Heap also calls signals, passes and kicks. Another veteran, fleet Bobby Swisher of Peoria, will assist Heap at left half. Ollie Adelman, a senior from Milwaukee, completes the complement of experienced left halfbacks.

The graduation of Cruice leaves a gap at right half. Leading applicants are Will Boger of Cliffside, N. J.; Bob Carter of Nevada, Mo., and Clarence Hinton of Peoria, reserves last fall. Don Geyer of Waterloo, Iowa, and Steve Toth of Toledo, veterans, have been shifted from blocking quarterback to fullback to succeed Hugh Duvall. Fred Vanzo of Universal, Ind., and Chet Gargas of Hammond, both lettermen, will handle the blocking quarterback assignment.

Line Shapes Up Well

With the exception of the ends, where only three experienced hands are available, the line—despite the loss of five regulars—shapes up well. Hardest to replace will be Al Lind, aggressive center. However, Waldorf used a pair of rangy 6ft. 3in.-giants—Leon Wegner of South Bend and Leon Fuller of Elgin—quite a bit last fall and between them, center should be adequately handled.

Headed by Captain Steve Reid of Chicago, four lettermen are on hand for the guard posts. Reid will play regularly at right guard. He will have a capable understudy in Mike Calvano '38 of Waukesha, Wis., Carl De Vry of Chicago and Les Schreiber of Milwaukee, two lettermen, will fight it out for left guard.

Three veteran tackles, Park Wray of Chicago, De Witt Gibson of Perry, Ia., and Vange Burnett of Libertyville, Ill., plus a fine sophomore prospect, one Bob Voigts of Evanston, leave these positions in good shape.

The ends likewise have three veterans and one outstanding sophomore hope as their foundation. The letterwinners are "Babe" Bender of Kokomo, Ind., John Kovatch of South Bend and John Zitko of East Chicago; the newcomer, Cleo Diehl.

National Outboard Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—A record-breaking entry list is anticipated for the eighth annual national outboard championships here next Saturday and Sunday, when the cream of the country's amateur and professional drivers will battle for their coveted titular honors on the old World's Fair lagoon. Divisional champs from the East, South, Pacific coast and Mid West will be included in the field, which already numbers contestants from more than 20 states. Elimination heats will be necessary in practically every class before the national laurels are decided.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	95	78	.549
San Diego	93	79	.541
Oakland	92	81	.532
Seattle	92	81	.532
Missions	87	86	.503
Los Angeles	86	87	.497
San Francisco	81	91	.471
Sacramento	65	108	.376

Results Sept. 11

Sacramento 5, Oakland 2.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 2.
Los Angeles 3, Missions 2.
Missions 7, Los Angeles 5.
Seattle 3, Portland 0.
San Francisco 7, San Diego 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	47	.664
Chicago	75	64	.540
Washington	74	66	.529
Detroit	73	67	.521
Cleveland	72	67	.518
Boston	71	69	.507
St. Louis	49	86	.363
Philadelphia	49	90	.353

Results Sept. 11

Chicago 17, Philadelphia 2.
New York 14, Detroit 4.
Boston 6, St. Louis 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 2.

First for St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Ira Hutchinson pitched and batted the Saints to their first victory in the American Association Shaughnessy playoff yesterday as St. Paul defeated Indianapolis, 6 to 5, in 11 innings. Taking the mound with bases full, two out, and the count three balls and no strikes on Fred Berger in the ninth, Hutchinson retired the side by fanning Berger and pitched scoreless ball for the next two innings.

Orioles Win Second

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Baltimore Orioles won their second-straight game over the Rochester Red Wings last night, 7 to 0, in their semifinal International League playoff series. The triumph gave them half of the four victories needed by one club in the semifinals before they can qualify to meet the winner of the Newark-Buffalo series in another four-out-of-seven set for the Governor's Cup.

Back in His Old Form

By a Staff Photographer

W. Lawson Little Jr., Former United States and British Amateur Golf Champion, Who Surrendered the Titles by Becoming a Professional, Leading the Field in the Canadian Open Championship With Par-Shattering Cards of 67 and 66 for the First Two Rounds

Hole-in-One Club Has 1103 Members

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Dr. Leo Mannix of Worcester, Mass., scored his first ace in 32 years of trying; James Towhey, Atlantic City, sank his second within a month; Judge J. W. Latimer of Washington did the ace trick with his son's spade mashie, and several scored the perfect shot during tournament play.

Those were the highlights as latest returns sent membership in the Associated Press National Hole-in-One Club up 25 to the surprising total of 1103 for the year: Texas held a four-ace lead over Indiana in the inter-state race with 99, whereas not one ace has been reported so far from Nevada.

Clarence Hackney, son of the Atlantic City, N. J., professional, scored an ace on the 18th hole at Garden City Golf Club while drilling for next week's United States amateur and carded a 72, one shot higher than the course record held by Chick Evans, Chicago vet. At Cincinnati, Paul Schulte sank a 135-yard ace during the city caddy tournament but lost. R. E. Rooke of Refugio, Texas, landed a one-shotter during the Rio Grande amateur at Harlingen, Texas. At Elizabeth, N. J., Marshall Riley played with his wife in a mixed foursome and canned one from 182 yards.

Mrs. Ray Lee of Livingston became Montana's first ace shooter of the year by scoring a hole-in-one on the 122-yard eighth at the Livingston Country Club.

Katherine Rymill Wins Third Straight Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Aug. 10—In a large and capable field, Katherine Rymill retained the State Women's golf title for the third time by magnificent wood play. The game was held at Kooyonga and was followed by many keen onlookers who watched the 22-year-old player overcoming with brilliant mastery severe wintry conditions. Miss Rymill defeated her opponent, Mrs. Monfries, a skillful, all-round performer, 6 and 5. Miss Rymill's style is most orthodox and she has match temperament well developed.

There has been a marked increase in the number of women playing golf in South Australia in recent years. Numerous clubs have been formed in the country and the demand on the municipal links at Montefoire Hill, which overlooks the city, is so great that extensions are now being made.

Extremes to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 12—When the California Bears open their season against College of the Pacific Sept. 26, the youngest coach in the Conference in point of service will be facing the oldest coach in football. Leonard B. "Stub" Allison is beginning his second year at the Bear institution, while Amos Alonzo Stagg, "the Grand Old Man," is 74 years old and has been coaching since the 1890's.

Dodgers Recall Six

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Dodgers announced last night the recall of six players optioned previously to three minor league clubs. They are Pitcher Harry Eisenstadt, Infielders Ben Geraghty and Johnny Hudson and Outfielder Nick Tremark, all from the Allentown (Penna.) club of the New York-Penn League; Pitcher Emil Leonard from Atlanta, and Infielder Frank Skaff from Knoxville. Eisenstadt is to rejoin the team immediately.

Van Deman Wins Title

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Jack Van Deman, of Red Bank, N. J., won the eastern outboard amateur class A championship on the Schuylkill river yesterday. Van Deman replaced Tommy Tyson, Philadelphia, the defending champion, winning the honor in a two-heat contest on a point

Campaign Against Barracking

ADELAIDE, Australia, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Australian Cricket Board resolved yesterday to launch a campaign to prevent "objectionable and excessive barracking" at all international matches. Assistance of police will be sought to have offenders removed and prosecuted. Barracking consists of noisy jeering at unpopular players.

Major Shakeup Takes Place In Batting Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—A major shakeup in the major league batting races during the past week found Luke Appling of the White Sox come-backing to tie for the American League lead, and Paul Waner of the Pirates and Babe Phelps of the Dodgers finish one-two in the National.

The two favorites for much of the season, Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, lost considerable ground. Medwick finished third in the National League with a 12-point drop, and the Yankee star sank to fifth in the American with a 13-point setback.

The heaviest hitting for the week was done by Waner and Appling. The Pirate pounder went at a .600 clip, getting 19 hits in 31 trips to the plate to climb 15 points to an average of .373, taking over the lead from Medwick. Appling got 19 hits in 35 chances, boosting his mark 12 points to .3776, while Averill climbed two points to .3778.

Phelps showed the biggest gain, boosting his mark 23 points to .362 by getting 16 hits in 30 times at bat.

The only newcomer to the lists of first 10 batters was Mel Ott, the Giants' sparkplug outfielder, who made seventh place in the National League with a .332 average. The first 10 hitters in each league:

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	PC
Averill, Indians	138	561	120	212	.3778
Appling, W. Sox	125	479	102	181	.3776
Walker, Tigers	120	501	94	182	.363
Dickey, Yankees	104	401	95	145	.362
Gehrig, Yankees	142	535	155	190	.355
Sullivan, Indians	85	288	35	102	.354
Gehringer, Tigers	140	584	131	206	.353
Bell, Browns	138	546	90	192	.352
Weatherly, Ind'ns	73	310	58	109	.352
Radcliff, W. Sox	125	556	112	193	.347

National League

P. Waner, Pirates	132	523	92	195	.373
Phelps, Dodgers	99	260	27	94	.362
Medwick, Cards	138	571	101	202	.354
Demaree, Cubs	139	552	82	190	.344
Lombardi, Reds	108	343	37	118	.344
Herman, Cubs	138	576	91	194	.338
Ott, Giants	135	485	109	161	.332
Mize, Cardinals	109	355	66	118	.332
Cuyler, Reds	129	516	87	171	.331
Jordan, Bees	120	480	75	158	.329

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings (Three Leading Hitters in Each League):

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	138	561	120	212	.3778
Appling, W.Sox	125	479	102	181	.3776
P. Waner, Pitts	132	523	92	195	.373
Walker, Tigers	120	501	94	182	.363
Phelps, Dodgers	99	260	27	94	.362
Medwick, Cards	138	571	101	202	.354

Brown Eleven Scrimmages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11 (AP)—Cooler weather was the signal for "Tuss" McLaughry to open his scrimmage program, and a Brown varsity eleven ran its plays against a defensive line and two backs for half an hour in the afternoon. The A eleven lined up with Freeman Love and Larkowich, ends; Battles and Sharkey, tackles; Carifio and Wisbach, guards; Pittochelli, center; Hall, quarter, and Atwell, Bob Love and Captain Ostergard, backs.

Two Straight for Bisons

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons made it two in a row last night in their International League semifinal playoffs by defeating the Newark Bears, 7 to 1, behind the seven-hit pitching of Ken Ash. The victory, following up their triumph over the Bears Wednesday night, gave the Bisons half of the needed triumphs to clinch a final playoff berth for the Governor's Cup and the right to represent the International League in the "Little World's Series" against the American Association winners.

Indian Cricketers in Draw

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—India's cricketers, touring England since early May, finished their 31 game schedule with a draw against H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven at Scarborough yesterday. The Englishmen posted innings of 223 and 329 against the visitors' 333 and 146 runs for five wickets.

Chilean Star Wins

EASTBOURNE, Eng., Sept. 12 (AP)—Anita Lizana, Chilean star, defeated Dorothy Round of Great Britain, 6—4, 6—2, in the finals of the South of England tennis championships today.

Rose Bowl Winner

Read how Stanford beat Southern Methodist . . . It's told now in Coach Tiny Thornhill's series on "Wingbacks," starting Monday, Sept. 21, in The Christian Science Monitor

Hubbell Lifts Giants Out Of Pitching Slump

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who is the National League's most valuable player? Unofficially, he is Carl Owen Hubbell, of the Oklahoma Hubbells, the screwball mound star of the New York Giants. Whenever trouble looms ahead for Bill Terry, Carl comes to the rescue and the future looks bright once more.

During the past week the Giants threatened to duplicate their late-season dives of 1934 and 1935. Everyone said they were too well situated in the pitching department to drop into a disastrous slump, but it is a fact that against the Boston Bees and Cincinnati Reds the Terrymen displayed second division hurling and had their league lead reduced to 3½ games.

Hubbell Wins 23d

In view of the fact that the Cardinals, who hold second position in the race, had captured two straight since coming east, the immediate future appeared dark for the Polo Grounds outfit. At least it did until Hubbell worked yesterday.

As a result of Carl's 5-to-1 victory over the Cubs, the Giants increased their lead to four full contests over the Cards, who split games of a doubleheader with the Dodgers in Brooklyn. It was Hubbell's thirteenth successive triumph and his twenty-third of the season. This is the best record turned in by a Giant pitcher since Burleigh Grimes won 13 in a row back in 1927.

After having lost five of their last six starts, Terry made several shifts in his batting order. Bartell moved up from eighth place to second, Ott hit third, Ripple fourth, Terry fifth and Whitehead dropped to eighth. This combination worked well enough. While Hubbell was limiting the Cubs to four hits, the New Yorkers were doubling that number off Curt Davis and Root.

During the past week the Cardinals passed up what may have been their last opportunity to catch the Giants. A winning record while the Giants were losing to the Bees and Reds would have put the Cards within one or two contests of first place. Now, however, they have only 17 games in which to break down the four-game Giant lead. Considering the present state of Frankie Frisch's hurling corps, this is practically an impossibility.

Cubs Six Behind

Yesterday's defeat from Hubbell pushed the champion Cubs six games behind the leaders with only 15 remaining on the schedule. Although still in the race mathematically, the Bruins are almost finished. If the Cardinals face a practically impossible task, the Cubs are in a hopeless position.

The Pirates tightened their hold on fourth place yesterday by defeating the Bees, 10 to 3. Paul Waner led the Bucc attack with four hits, driving in two runs and scoring three himself. Pittsburgh is 9½ games in back of the Giants.

Interest in the American League centered around the Chicago White Sox, who, in beating the Athletics, 17 to 2, equaled the major league record for hits off one pitcher in one game. They piled up 26 off Hod Lisenbee, including two home runs, a triple, five doubles and 18 singles. Bonura and Kreevich made five hits apiece, the latter getting a triple and two doubles.

The White Sox are still in second place, a game and a half in front of the Senators, who triumphed over Cleveland, 7 to 2. The Yankees walked all over the Tigers, 14 to 4, with Lou Gehrig hitting his forty-sixth homer. The Red Sox downed St. Louis, 6 to 2, as Wes Ferrell gained his nineteenth victory.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Gutteridge, Cardinals	2
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Selkirk, Yankees	1
Hayes, White Sox	1
Stratton, White Sox	1
Werber, Red Sox	1
Averill, Indians	1
Jordan, Dodgers	1
Riggs, Reds	1
Camilli, Phillies	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	46
Trosky, Indians	37
Foxx, Red Sox	37
Ott, Giants	30

League Totals

American	702
National	553
Total	1255

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Stopped Cubs with four hits.

Lou Gehrig, Yankees—Hit homer with two on base against Tigers.

Don Gutteridge, Cardinals, and Van Mungo, Dodgers—Former's two homers and triple led way in double-header opener win; Mungo's pitching won nightcap.

Earl Whitehill, Senators—Limited Indians to six hits.

Gus Suhr, Pirates—Hit double and two singles, driving in four runs against Bees.

Wes Ferrell, Red Sox—Beat Browns with six hits.

Dolph Camilli, Phillies—Drove in three runs with homer against Reds.

Zeke Bonura, White Sox—Had five singles and drove in four runs against Athletics.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	54	.606
St. Louis	79	58	.577
Chicago	78	61	.561
Pittsburgh	74	64	.536
Cincinnati	69	68	.504
Boston	62	74	.456
Brooklyn	57	79	.419
Philadelphia	46	90	.339

Results Sept. 11

New York 5, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 10, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 8.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4.

Milwaukee Wins Third

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12 (AP)—Milwaukee won its third straight game from Kansas City in the playoff series here last night before a paid attendance of 3750. The score was 7 to 4. Joe Heving started for the Brewers but, after pitching well for five innings, weakened in the sixth. In the eighth, after the Blues had smashed out four straight hits, he was replaced by Luke Hamlin, who did not allow a hit.

Canadian Cricket Team Experienced Successful Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the Canadian cricket team which has returned from a successful tour of England sponsored by R. C. Matthews, who accompanied it, has done much from a good-will basis, as well as interesting the youth of Canada in the old English game, was the opinion expressed to your correspondent here by K. H. Ross, a Montreal member of the team, in an exclusive interview.

Asked what he considered the most outstanding incident during the tour, he said when the team was invited to Buckingham Palace by King Edward VIII. The King devoted 15 minutes to informal talks with every member of the team and shook hands with each individually.

Mr. Ross spoke in high terms of the sporting way in which the cricket fans of England received the Canadian team and the keen interest taken by the onlookers at such famous cricket grounds as Lord's and the Oval. The fielding of the Canadian team appeared particularly to impress the onlookers.

Mr. Ross specially stressed as a high spot of the tour the match played in Stanstead Park against a team put in the field by the Earl of Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada. After the match, Lord and Lady Bessborough entertained the Canadian team. Another social event which Mr. Ross said the entire team greatly appreciated was when Lord Ebbisham, former Lord Mayor of London, gathered together notables of England, as well as many outstanding professional and amateur cricketers, to meet the Canadian team at a luncheon at the House of Commons. The Royal Empire Society also dined the team.

Sir Edgar Horne, chairman of an English insurance company, placed a team in the field made up of insurance men. The Canadian team beat the insurance team, and both teams were entertained at a luncheon at which Sir Edgar presided.

The Canadian team played 15 matches against strong amateur teams in England. The visiting team won seven, drew seven and lost only one match.

In his first match after his arrival in Montreal, with the Westward Cricket Club, Mr. Ross compiled a score of 102 runs, which demonstrates that the bowling received from English bowlers has taught Mr. Ross a lot more about handling the bat for a good score than perhaps he previously knew before the tour.

Californians Sweep Girls' Tennis Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (AP)—The United States girls' tennis championships became an "all-California" affair yesterday with Pacific coast stars advancing to both the singles and doubles finals.

In the singles semifinals, Eleanor Dawson of Piedmont, Calif., tumbled the top-seeded favorite, Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, 8—6, 6—4, while Margaret Osborne of San Francisco eliminated Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, the last "eastern hope," 7—5, 6—4.

In the doubles, Miss Winslow and Jane Stanton of Los Angeles beat Madge (Bunny) Harshaw and Barbara Strobhar, both of Philadelphia, 6—0, 10—8, while Miss Osborne and Miss Dawson defeated Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., and Elena Ciccone of Newton Center, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Crabtree's Homer Decides

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12 (AP)—Estil Crabtree's ninth-inning homer gave the Rochester Red Wings a 7-to-6 decision over the Baltimore Orioles last night for their first victory in the International League's semifinal playoffs.

Syracuse Has 19 Lettermen Out for Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12—Coach Vic Hanson has begun building his 1936 Syracuse University football team with a squad of some 50 candidates answering the call for opening fall practice on the campus.

Thirty-eight players received special invitations to report and volunteers have swelled this number. The group includes 19 lettermen, numbering all of last year's regulars except Ed Jontos and George Perrault, regular guards lost by graduation.

This experience, plus the presence of several stars of last year's freshman team, casts a favorable outlook on Syracuse's gridiron hopes this season, although the reported strength of rival teams is causing plenty of concern.

Captain at Fullback

Capt. Vannie Albanese, one of the nation's best backs last year, will be at fullback with able support in the other backfield posts. Jimmy Nolan, veteran quarterback, will get competition from Steve Malcovic, an ineligible last fall, and Jack Taylor, sophomore star. Headed by Ray Reckmack and George Touchton, last year's regulars, the halfback standouts include: Johnny Goreckl, Schenectady; Vic Baylock, New Britain, Conn.; Marty Glickman, Brooklyn, the Olympic sprinter, and Art Morrison, local Syracuse product.

Hanson's chief problems will be with the linemen where he must find reserve material and get improved play from forwards who received their start in 1935. The peppy Harry Novotny will be at center with Phil Oehler of Buffalo and Johnny Swarr of Lancaster, Penna., as his chief rivals. The guards positions are open with Ed Kane, Albany; Johnny Jamieson of Syracuse, a converted halfback, and Al Handler, sophomore from Brooklyn, leading the field at present.

Regular Tacklers Back

Parker Webster of Bridgeport, Conn., and Abe Isseks, Middletown, tackle regulars last year, will have their hands full meeting the bids of such candidates as "Tiny" Jim Brown, the 235-pound husky from Buffalo; Jim Bruett, Montclair, N. J., and Fred Frey, Syracuse.

Experience will give Joe Minsavage, Nanticoke, Penna., and Walt Rekstis, Scranton, Penna., the edge for the end berths, but strong competition will come from Maurice Perlstein, reserve last season, and Bob Stewart, Rochester; Charles Heer, New Hope, Penna., and Snowden Smith, Syracuse, a trio of ambitious sophs. The schedule:

Oct. 3—Clarkson; 10—Baldwin-Wallace; 17—Cornell, at Ithaca; 24—Maryland; 31—Penn State, at State College.
Nov. 7—Indiana, at Bloomington; 14—Columbia, at New York; 21—Colgate.

Golfers Battle Wind In Garden City Tests

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—The competitors in the national amateur golf championship which starts here Monday had their first battle with Garden City's wind yesterday, and the scores on the famed course began soaring.

Only Freddy Haas, New Orleans, the Canadian amateur champion, managed to break par. The lean, handsome southerner went out in the morning before the wind had risen and reported a 72, one under par, but most of the others had their troubles.

Blumin Wins Chess Title

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Boris Blumin of Montreal won the Canadian chess championship last night with 10 wins and one loss in 11 rounds of play at the Canadian National Exhibition.

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Sat. Mat., "Hansel and Gretel."
Eve., "Madame Butterfly."
Mon. "The Flying Dutchman."
Tues. "Mam'zelle Figaro," Paul Hastings Allen. "Sightless." (Palm Sunday, A. D. 29). D'Albert.
Wed. "Madame Butterfly."
Thurs. Mat. "Madame Butterfly."
Eve., "The Flying Dutchman."
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Council Head Calls for Freer World Commerce

Industrialist Decries Arguments of Nationalistic School Which Advocates Self-Containment—Hails U. S.-Canadian Agreement

By James A. Farrell

Chairman, National Foreign Trade Council

There exists in our midst a small but vocal school of thought which bases its case against foreign trade on grounds that conflict in every essential detail with those held by every country in the world. Avoiding any definite admission of support for the theory of self-containment, some writers lead irresistibly to the conclusion that their only alternative to our present foreign commercial policy is that of extreme nationalism.

Starting from the premise that we have not gained wealth by exporting goods and making loans, and with arguments founded on faulty analysis of our foreign commerce and conclusions drawn from incorrect presentation of the facts, the leaders of this nationalistic movement are not at all abashed by a situation which finds them in conflict with a vast preponderance of world thought representing the leading experts of every nation. Like the mother who found her soldier son to be the only one keeping step out of an entire regiment that passed by, these advocates of virtual self-containment fail to appreciate the absurdity of their claim to be the sole possessors of the key to the world's economic ills and to the remedies necessary for its recovery.

Misled by Emergencies

Mistaking temporary emergency recovery measures of a nationalistic trend for the settled and permanent policy of countries that are forced by domestic exigencies to resort to protective methods, self-sufficientists in America hail the emergence of quotas, exchange manipulation and other obstructions to imports as the dawn of an economic revolution and the end of international trade as the world hitherto has known it.

The combined wisdom and knowledge of leading economists and of the business world in general, voicing in international conferences conclusions at complete variance with those who advocate extreme economic nationalism, have no weight with those who see nothing but loss and ruin for the United States in its present foreign commercial policy.

Invoking the rules of evidence, we find in the pamphlets issued by this movement much to destroy confidence in the competence of the writers to take issue with the mature thought of the commercial world, based on ascertainable facts. They oppose any increase in imports and regard acceptance of gold in payment as disadvantageous to the economy of the United States.

Cuban Agreement

Criticism of the trade agreements made by the United States under the terms of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act constitute the chief grounds upon which the Government is indicated by these writers. In the case of the Cuban agreement the simple arithmetic on which they pride themselves is ignored in favor of mathematical legerdemain. By implication they create the impression that American agricultural interests have suffered as a result of this Cuban agreement, while, on the other hand, the consensus of opinion in the United States is that agriculture has been favored at the expense of the manufacturers. What sugar policy the critics of the Cuban agreement favor is not clear. Would they increase the tariff to eliminate imports of sugar, stop customs revenue, raise the domestic price and thus force an uneconomical expansion of domestic production? Seeing that they regard imports as the root of all economic ills, it is obvious they could not advocate the elimination of duties entirely and render the United States dependent upon a foreign supply.

Brazilian Manganese

Less convincing is the analysis of the trade agreement with Brazil. According to one writer, Brazil has exported little or no manganese to the United States for several years. This statement exposes the superficiality of the writer's analysis and of his tendency to distort facts. Had he referred to the record, on which he places such score, he would have discovered that Brazil, prior to the tariff increase in the Tariff Act, was an important supplier of manganese to the United States. Despite the tariff increase in 1930, Brazil since then has exported quantities of managanese to the United States. Aside from this American owners of manganese, essential in the manufacture of steel, have thought it advisable to conserve supplies in the event of a situation arising similar to that during the World War, when the United States found itself with only two months' supplies on hand when it entered the conflict.

They Rush In

The latest pamphlet of this nationalistic movement includes a quotation from Walter Bagehot, as follows:

"And as . . . international trade . . . is an excessively difficult subject of inquiry, we may expect to find many parts of it very hard to reduce to anything like simplicity when new encumbrances are added. . . . Nothing is commoner than to see statements on it put forth as axioms which would take half a book really to prove or disprove."

Where even experts tread with hesitancy, economic nationalists, in a pamphlet of thirty pages, undauntingly set their opinions against those of the world on questions so varied, subtle and intricate as international trade, monetary policy, and other matters, each of which would require, as Bagehot rightly says, half a book really to prove or disprove.

International Payments

The impractical demands of these extreme economic nationalists are exposed to view in their criticisms of the Department of Commerce studies on our balance of international payments. They apparently would ignore the fact that these studies have been made carefully since 1922. They seriously make the demand that the Department of Commerce should engage in bookkeeping on a scale which, if carried to the point they desire, would involve detailed study of the countless thousands of transactions carried on by our traders in every part of the world.

Propose Stupendous Task

Rather than compliment the department upon, the excellence of its work during the past decade, and for its analyses of our invisible trade in connection with tariff bargaining, they apparently would commit it to still further tasks of detailed recording that would hamper rather than promote the advance of sound foreign trade policy.

Even those who advocate a planned economy, under governmental supervision and control, must stand aghast at the stupendous task involved in such an undertaking and the insuperable difficulties any authority must encounter in attempting a project so obviously impossible of accomplishment. Yet it is plans of this nature which are put forward to mislead a public not fully informed, on which advocates of self-containment rest their case against international trade.

Nationalistic Propaganda

It is apparent to any one studying the propaganda of the nationalistic school that the criticisms directed against the Department of Commerce studies on our balance of payments is deficient in even an elementary knowledge of the technical aspects of the subject. Criticisms relating to the estimate of dividend and interest payments made by the United States to foreigners in 1934, are inaccurate in the impression they seek to create, that the reported estimates were too low by $125,000,000. Any one informed with regard to this knows that in the compilation of the balance no such omission could be made.

Efforts of writers to popularize the theory of self-containment cannot conceal the weakness of arguments that seek to gather strength through a vain repetition of refuted statements. A movement which regards the deliberations of bodies organized to further international trade and finance as having only a "curiosity value," cannot be treated seriously by those who have any knowledge of the place of foreign trade in our domestic economy.

Importance of Imports

The assertion that a reasonable increase in our imports would threaten the economic independence of the United States is derived from nothing more tangible than the belief that imports are an evil to be eliminated and the false assumption that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is designed to increase imports only. If national recovery for all countries depends upon the expansion of international trade by freer exchange of goods and services, our national commercial policy must seek an increase both in imports and exports. This does not mean an indiscriminate increase in our imports of goods injurious to our domestic industries, of which upwards of two thirds are already on the free list.

Only Third of Imports Dutiable

Only one third of our imports during recent years have been made up of dutiable goods. This in normal times amounts to well over a billion dollars, and includes many commodities of which the United States has either a very small or an insufficient domestic production. While the binding of specific commodities on the free list has considerable bargaining power, it does not increase foreign purchasing ability and cannot, therefore, be employed too far in bargaining with other countries for tariff reductions.

Anything which tends to restrict unreasonably the natural flow of international commerce must react prejudicially upon national foreign commerce and jeopardize that proportion of our surplus exports which makes all the difference between profit and loss for domestic industries keyed to production for both home and foreign consumption.

Dependence on Surplus Exports

The contention that ten per cent of our total production sold abroad is of negligible account leaves out of consideration the higher averages, up to 50 per cent and more of certain commodities, dependent upon foreign markets. Three of our leading agricultural commodities, cotton, grain, and tobacco, are at present adversely affected by domestic policies which have caused a decline in sales abroad that involve the livelihood of millions of our people. Governmental control of production and price-fixing sins against economic laws, with consequences inevitable to the growers of agricultural products dependent upon surplus sales at world market prices.

This convention, representing a large section of the business life of the United States, and presenting different phases of thought on commercial and financial questions, is united in regarding the foreign trade of the country as indispensable to its economic security and social welfare. The presence here of representatives of so many foreign nations is further evidence of the recognition by American business of the economic interdependence of nations

International Thought

If we seek for the mature thought of the business world on questions affecting international trade, we find in the declarations of the congress of the International Chambers of Commerce opinions that appeal to our reason and judgment, and which have been voiced at previous national foreign trade conventions. That congress declares that the development of international commerce is a factor vital to the revival of trade and to the peace of nations. It further states that commercial nations would invite sure disaster were a policy of self-sufficiency generally pursued. In face of this, it seems the height of intellectual folly to seek support for a dream of a United States deprived of foreign trade and an American Merchant Marine, and living meagerly upon its limited natural resources.

Alien to American Ideas

The self-containment movement has its roots not in American but in foreign soil. It is an effort to hold up certain trends in other centuries that aim at restricting imports and the promotion of bilateral as opposed to multilateral methods of trade are difficult to compute in the present confused conditions that mark international trade in general. It is certain, however, that none of the leading countries is satisfied with conditions as they exist.

Agreement With Canada

The trade agreement made between Canada and the United States will be hailed with general satisfaction as evidence of the desire of these neighboring countries to improve their commercial relations and to provide mutual opportunities for an expansion of their trade. For several years past committees of the United States and Canadian Chambers of Commerce have met in conference with the object of suggesting a common ground of agreement in respect to the principles that should govern future trade between the two countries. Favoring the uninterrupted growth of trade across the border, the joint committee of both chambers emphasized the urgent need for mitigation of harassing customs regulations which, more than tariffs, have a damaging effect upon the commerce of both countries.

The committee also affirmed as of chief importance that mutual trade negotiations to be successful should be conducted on the principle of affording reasonable competition in each other's markets, consistent with reasonable protection to their respective industrial conditions.

Promise for the Future

With increasing business stability on both sides of the border, it has been found possible to negotiate a trade agreement based on mutual tariff modifications which will admit of more settled and satisfactory conditions over a substantial period of time.

The greater part of the world is living under the delusion that economic nationalism is a paying adventure. Internal booms and domestic improvement in some of these countries have blinded some to the unreality of a situation which exhibits none of the signs of permanence associated with constructive and sound commercial policies.

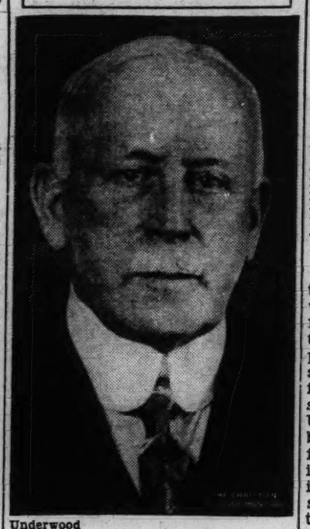
While we dismiss as outside the bounds of practical politics the viewpoint which urges the opening of our domestic market to injurious foreign competition, we on the other hand are firmly convinced that a reasonable and orderly exchange of goods and services benefits not only the country that supplies these, but the countries also that accept them.

Political Considerations

It is a chief aim of our council to aid in the disentangling of the world trade situation from the difficulties that surround it. It is important to bear in mind, however, that these difficulties involve not only economic, but political considerations as well. While we seek to co-operate with the rest of the world in finding a way back to more normal commercial relationships, as American business men we should avoid interference in international affairs that are strictly and more properly the concern and responsibility of the Government in its relations with other governments.

We are emerging from trying years that have tested our faith in principles which in the past have governed our trade relations with the rest of the world. In general, the experiences of the past six years have revived our faith in the enduring qualities of a nation which continues to have its industrial and commercial roots in the fruitful soil of individual enterprise.

Lauds Trade Pacts



Underwood

James A. Farrell
Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council

as worthy of example for the United States and a model upon which we should pattern our future political and economic systems. There is no analogy between our reactions to the war period and those of some other countries that have embarked upon new and uncharted seas. We find nothing in the novel courses pursued by some European nations to tempt us from the familiar paths that have led the United States in its upward march politically, commercially and socially.

Experience Has Been Valuable

Temporary emergency measures in a period of world depression have not dimmed our faith that the past has much to offer of experience, knowledge and practice, as indispensable prerequisites to any intelligent advance toward broadening vistas of economic security and social progress. Enduring progress grows out of the experiences of the past. Those who envisage the coming of a new era based upon revolutionary departure from the past—who see in nationalistic trends abroad a warning to Americans to be prepared for similar changes here—misjudge the character and the temper of the American people and fail to comprehend the broad distinction between European reaction to adversity and that of the United States.

American Traditions

Our temporary recovery measures include more intense concern for the future of our foreign trade. They have left no permanent restraints upon individualism which are not in conformity with constitutional limitations. We have not abandoned our belief in that rugged individualism which expresses the spirit of the American people. The changes which have come denote progress, for we continue to draw upon the past for guidance and direction as to the future.

American history proves beyond doubt that our nation has never embraced—nor been able to embrace had it wanted to do so—either the one extreme of Chinese-wall tariff exclusion or the other extreme of complete free trade.

Co-ordination of Economy

Rather, we have seen our nation endeavoring at all times to co-ordinate our domestic economy with a world economy. Our present reciprocal trade agreement program is a distinct forward step in such scientific co-ordination—based on economic fact rather than unreasoning sentimentality.

Our national commercial policy, embodied in the provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, aims at national economic recovery through an expansion of trade between all nations. Nothing in our past history justifies the assumption that trade depression in other countries has no depressing influence upon our internal economy. On the contrary, it is our settled conviction that no nation can live unto itself and enjoy that measure of prosperity it desires.

Brings Distinct Gain

One of the chief benefits of the trade agreements entered into under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is the distinct gain in the reversal of the increasingly restrictive commercial policies of recent years. Agreements which recognize the advantages of more liberal and fair treatment of each other's commerce must be regarded as an advance toward the elimination of obstructions to international trade, with enlarged opportunities for other countries that adhere to the unconditional most-favored-nation treaty clause.

Since the European War the line of demarcation between the economic and political spheres of influence has shifted, with greater emphasis on the responsibility of governments for bringing about conditions unfavorable to economic progress. We have witnessed also the trend toward regional economic groupings, such as the Ottawa agreements introduced. Searching analysis of the results to countries that have adopted these restrictions on freedom of international commerce indicate that all that has been accomplished is a diversion of trade into new channels, not a perceptible growth of world trade.

An Offset to Success

Whatever measure of success has been attained by these stimulants to domestic needs has been offset by corresponding difficulties in seeking to re-establish former relations in world markets. International conferences have asked for a more efficient distribution of commodities throughout the world, stable price levels and stabilization of currencies, only to be answered by additional trade barriers, increased monetary instability, transfer difficulties and other obstacles that prevent a return to sound economic principles.

Adherence to unsound political concepts, and worship of the false gods of collectivism and dictatorship, with all of their discriminatory and trade-restricting principles, have in large part created these conditions so injurious to the interests of world trade and business recovery.

The world markets lost by nations

Knox Sees Ample Room Left in U. S. For Development

CASPER, Wyo., Sept. 12 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, criticizing a "defeatism" he attributed to "men in high government places," declared last night that "our national progress has not much more than just started."

Calling for "the pioneer spirit" and "the spirit that built America," the Republican vice-presidential nominee told a Wyoming audience "there is still a frontier in America, with a limitless horizon of future development."

He linked the resettlement administration, the AAA, the NRA and the Guffey Act as a "gospel of surrender" in an address prepared for delivery here before a party rally and barbecue. He said the idea that the nation must "stagnate" was "unsound and dangerous."

"Once a nation surrenders to a belief it has reached its limits of growth and advancement," he said, "the individuals are ripe for revolution and sovietism."

An Unhappy Philosophy

"In recent years an unhappy philosophy has been broadcast. Men in high places in our government have told the people that the frontier is gone. They have said that the days of pioneering are over. They have told you and me that America has reached the limits of exploration and development of territories and new frontiers. They have said we have gone too far in expanding our production.

"We must consider the prospect of withdrawing from 50 to 100,000,000 acres from cultivation. We must move whole sections of our population, like cattle. We must stagnate, while a paternal government provides a resettlement administration to move us around, an AAA to tell us what acres to throw out, an NRA to limit production of manufacturers, a Guffey act to limit production of coal, and a taxation burden to see we don't have too much to spend."

Col. Knox declared: "There are endless opportunities yet to be exploited. There will be, for generations to come, rich rewards for pioneering, for invention, discovery and improvements. In agriculture there will be new products, in manufacture new materials, in trade new methods. As our people grow in wealth and numbers, they will need more and better products."

Plenty Yet to Pioneer

Saying the pioneer spirit must be preserved, Knox told his audience:

"The future of Wyoming does not rest in the hands of a little crowd of tinkerers and meddlers in Washington. It does not depend on meddlesome matties or gifts from a Santa Claus government. The welfare of Wyoming depends on the people of Wyoming."

As in campaign speeches in other states, Colonel Knox urged Wyoming "not to be fooled" by federal funds spent in the state, saying "what is spent by the Federal Government anywhere is paid by the people everywhere."

He called the New Deal "not only the most ridiculous show on earth but also the most expensive," adding: "when you buy a loaf of bread, you don't get all bread. You get some bread and part of some forgotten scheme of Mr. Tugwell."

"When you buy a pack of cigarets you get half in cigarets and half in some boondoggle."

Colonel Knox arrived in Casper in the special train in which he is making a 22,000-mile speaking tour. He spent the day as the guest of Senator Robert D. Carey (R.) of Wyoming, on the senator's 22,000-acre ranch.

Free Speech Over Radio Bolstered by Federal Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Americans' right of free speech in political campaigns was bolstered by two official actions today.

The first was a demand from Anning S. Prall, chairman of the federal communications commission calling on station WCAE at Pittsburgh, Penna., to explain why it refused to radiocast a recent address by Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President.

The second was a "cease and desist" order, issued by the federal trade commission against the publishers of the Blackwell, Okla., Daily Journal, whom, it was claimed, were engaging in practices designed to ruin its competitor and political opposition paper, the Blackwell Morning Tribune.

Station Asked to Explain

In asking station WCAE for an explanation of its refusal to put the Communist candidate on the air after it had given time to both Democratic and Republican candidates, Mr. Prall quoted Section 315 of the Communications Act stating that "all licensed broadcasting stations shall afford equal treatment to legally-qualified candidates for public office."

A demand that the Pittsburgh station's license be cancelled was sent to the commission last week by William Z. Foster, Communist chieftain. The case also was taken up by the Civil Liberties union, which charged two other stations, WIRE in Indianapolis, Ind., and WTCN in Minneapolis, Minn., with similar discriminations. Arthur Garfield Hays, the union's counsel, asked the commission to issue a "sharp public statement" affirming the provisions of the law.

Law Declared Clear

Mr. Prall held that no such statement is necessary. "The law," he declared, "is perfectly clear and the commission will take the proper steps to insure enforcement."

So far as federal trade commission officials could learn, their action against the Blackwell Daily Journal was the first ever taken to assure free competition in the newspaper field.

The commission indicated its findings showed that the Journal had suffered recurring monthly losses primarily for the purpose of "breaking" its political opponent, the Tribune.

Advertising rates and revenues were cited in the case in an attempt to show that the Journal was selling advertising at rates substantially below cost and that the Tribune had to follow suit.

In order to give the Tribune a fair chance to exist and express its political views, the commission ordered the Journal to "cease and desist" from:

1. Circulation of false, disparaging statements concerning the financial condition and responsibility of its competitor or competitors.

2. Offering to subscribers of its competitor or competitors subscriptions to its own newspaper without cost.

3. Quoting or charging advertising rates which are below the cost to the publisher of the advertisements as set up and published.

North Carolina Combats Soil Erosion With Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 4,486,000 trees and shrubs were planted on badly eroded and abandoned lands in North Carolina during the three months' planting season of the past spring, it was announced here.

The species used in the erosion control plantings were: loblolly pine, 1,923,127; black locust, 1,549,365; long leaf pine, 380,136; short leaf pine, 240,401; yellow poplar, 84,073; miscellaneous, 309,253.

The stock planted, according to Charles H. Flory, chief forester, is of species that will yield posts and fuel for use on farms, and also give a stumpage value, if sold, thus promising future revenue as well as erosion control.

Farmers Fight Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. C.—A total of 5869 North Carolina farmers in 14 mountain counties have signed work sheets indicating they expect to cooperate with the Federal Government in the battle against soil erosion, it was announced by F. S. Sloan, district agent, stationed at Franklin.

Power Developed Beyond U.S. Needs, Executive Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The hydroelectric policies of the New Deal represent a change in established American precedents "of the first magnitude," Floyd L. Carlisle, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation executive, warned European and United States delegates of the world power conference today.

No market today exists for the vast amount of power being developed. Already the Government is committed to expenditures of over $1,000,000,000. No positive legal authority exists for these undertakings, vast though they are. Court tests will be required, even though they are nearing completion. Finally, a constitutional amendment will be needed, if the Administration seeks to put through its apparent drastic change in American philosophy.

These were the declarations of Mr. Carlisle today that followed President Roosevelt's "cheaper power" speech of yesterday, and which, in effect, brought the huge World Power Conference to a close this afternoon.

It was the momentary conclusion of the controversy—public versus private ownership — which has marked nearly every session of the conference at which the American delegates have had a chance to speak.

Reply of Golden Key

Yesterday, by a dramatic device, the last word in the controversy was spoken by the hollow roar of Boulder Dam itself. Its voice was heard proclaiming what the federal government had done, as Mr. Roosevelt pressed a golden key and radio echoed back to the big auditorium the sound of the first waters cascading over giant sluiceways from a height greater than Niagara and the world's biggest man-made lake.

Today, Mr. Carlisle was given the last word. He made his statement in a paper prepared for the last conference discussion, and prepared before Mr. Roosevelt's speech. He told many surprised European delegates that the "development of modern industrial civilization has been almost exclusively confined to countries where the ownership of the land and productive enterprises is lodged with the citizens and not with the state." English visitors, and French and German, wondered if he referred to them, for municipal ownership has been the rule rather than the exception in many communities there for years.

U. S. Historic Theory

Mr. Carlisle also expounded to the foreign delegates the private ownership system in the U. S., which he described as "our American philosophy of power production and distribution." In the U. S., he recalled, 94 per cent of the electricity is generated and sold by privately owned companies.

Municipal Plants

In particular, Mr. Carlisle's attack was directed against the Government's promotion of municipal plants, whose frequently lower rates, he explained, were due to the absence of taxes. With these taxes included, rates of publicly owned plants would be as high or higher.

"For my part, I am convinced," he declared, "that if any great change is to take place in the American philosophy of power development, a change which looks toward a definitive national policy, it will have to be by constitutional amendment. The fact that work is now under way on certain projects carries no warranty that such projects are not infringements on the rights of the state and the freedom of citizens, until they have been tested in the highest courts."

Sale to Utilities Advised

The Government's big new hydroelectric expenditures have ultimate estimated cost of $1,073,000,000 with capacity of 6,897,000 hp.

"This is a new national power and resources policy of the first magnitude," he continued. "No market for this tremendous amount of power exists today." He urged that the Government sell the power it generates to private utilities for distribution.

Mr. Carlisle also gave European visitors a rosy picture of the distribution of wealth in the United States. Few American families are without ownership in public utilities he declared.

Distribution of Wealth

"Through individual holdings of securities, policies issued by the insurance companies, deposits in savings banks and holdings in investment trusts, this ownership is carried to practically every family in the land." He explained also that the proportion of America's total wealth in the hands of a few of the very rich "is an infinitesimal fraction of the whole."

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United States and Canada

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

DARIEN, CONN. — Old colonial house, six rooms, modern conveniences; attractive grounds, garage, brook; near station, beach, stores; furnished $70; unfurnished $60. Phone Darien 199, evenings.

LARCHMONT—For rent, fine home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, furnished complete, bathing. $2000. JOSEPH P. DAY, Inc. (Mr. Lurie), 67 Liberty St., New York.

LONGWOOD SECTION

SINGLE HOME—FOR RENT

A delightful home at 63 Powell Street with all that the term implies. 9 rooms, 4 baths, breakfast room and conservatory, 2-car garage, heated, with chauffeur's quarters, attractive grounds. Has always been occupied by owner and is in perfect condition. A homey neighborhood close to car line, schools, churches of all denominations. The type of single home so infrequently available for renting purposes. Rent $1800. References required.

James D. Henderson & Son

#209 Washington St., Boston

CAPitol 0015

TWO houses, 7 and 11 rooms, furnished, lights, water, garages, good location; $200 for the season. MRS. EULA E. DUNN, Pomona, Florida.

INFORMATION WANTED

THE DAUGHTER of ROBERT ROBERTS KERSHAW, of Smithy Bridge (Lancashire) would like to hear from same. Box W-280, BCM/CSM, London.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d; New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Newly decorated house, two connecting rooms, one with alcove; other attractive rooms, refined surroundings, oil heating, excellent home cooking. LON. 8871.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution 22 Howard St., Malden Mass Tel Mal 4259

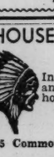
PRINTING

E D ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass Ave., Boston Ken 4051 3277

P H RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT



In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre.
Cen. New. 5252

FOR SALE—10-room house, 2 baths; suitable for professional men or rest home; 1 min. Christian Science church. Needham 0808-W (Mass.).

FOR SALE—2-family house, very near schools and churches, oil heat in both 6-room apartments. Needham 0808-W (Mass.).

MILTON, MASS., 153 Hinckley Rd.—For sale beautiful 10-room house, 4 baths, playroom, excellent location, well landscaped; open Sunday afternoons.

REAL colonial home, 9 fireplaces, good repair, fine cellar, barn, shed; 5 acres land; hard road; Boston 13 miles, station 1½ miles. BORD'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Reading, Mass. 174 Haven St. Tel. Reading 1494.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES—Prepare now for fall; make a connection that means worthwhile work and good income; an unusually attractive opportunity for women with selling ability to present on a commission basis a highly protected plan of savings. Phone Pen. 1032 for an appointment, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATTRACTIVE home on Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass. Two double and 2 single rooms; breakfast and dinner; $10 a week for the season; phone for appointment. Asp. 9156.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave.—Exclusive Hereford Manor, 1 and 2 rooms, unusual dining service; renting for mid-Sept. occupancy; housekeeper on premises. Phone Com. 8520.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast served.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Park St. — Large, comfortable, airy rooms, 1st-2nd floor, detached house; oil heat, quiet, veranda; home cooking Long. 8669.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 17-21 Winchester St. —One or two rooms with private bath; excellent home cooking; conveyance to services. Lon. 9054.

ROOMS TO LET

A ROOM for every purse; small furnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

BOSTON—Newly furnished, single front room, large closet; walking distance The Mother Church; no other roomers. Mrs. COOK. Com. 4917.

BOSTON, 232 Mass. Ave., Suite 2—Comfortable front or back room; convenient to The Mother Church; gentleman preferred.

BOSTON—Comfortable, spacious rooms, fireplaces; quiet home; for business people. 293 Newbury St. COM. 8581.

BOSTON—A bright single room, central location; near The Mother Church. KEN. 3058.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 44 Garfield St.—1 or 2 very desirable rooms; private family; good home for elderly person or convenient to carline for business woman; reasonable rates. Tro. 1879.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; near Christian Science church; some privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

EVERETT, MASS.—Quiet private home; excellent location; near car line; oil heat. Phone Everett 1812, evenings or Saturdays.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large double room with private bath; also room near bath; newly decorated and furnished; 10-cent fare to Boston; excellent location for business people. Newton North 1160-J.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Desirable, well-furnished room, attractive location, near churches and five minutes to trains. Phone New. No. 1867.

37 W NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston Homelike COM 7500

N. Y. C., 671 W. 193rd St. (Apt. 3 K) Attractive, front room, elevator, convenient subways, street car, 2 churches; reasonable. Lo. 7-6933.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4043

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—We want hustling wide awake saleswomen to take on a first class line of beauty preparations. We train you for this work. Liberal commissions
LEADER BEAUTY SERVICE,
239 Granite Building

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE trained newspaper man offers services on newspaper, personal secretary, tutor in English, or copy-writer in advertising agency. Box B-11, 418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIABLE man, 2 years secretarial and general office experience, some selling, wants opportunity for advancement with small firm; Christian Scientists preferred. K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Chauffeur, colored, experienced and reliable; good references; willing to work around house; would accept a good janitor's job. W. M. M., 43 Humboldt Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position with children, thoroughly experienced, excellent needlewoman; references. Write Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDIOS TO LET

MUSIC STUDIO—To sub-let, part time; two grand pianos; private waiting room. C. W. Moulton, 725 Boylston Street, Boston. Tel. Ken. 3122

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W 57th St., N Y C Columbus 5-7750

EXPERIENCED teacher, especially qualified, will tutor a few children needing individual instruction. MRS. F. B. TURNER, 87-11 169 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted: Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in Speaking; free recital Sept. 15th, Wurlitzer Auditorium, Columbus 5-5348.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line per one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-23, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESWOMEN
One of the best Boxes in America. "Spirit of Christmas." 21 Exquisite folders. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Worth $3. Going over big. Super-Value Line—20 designs. Sell 50 for $1, including name. Orders galore. Free album, 6 other boxes. Personal, Business line from $5.70 per 100. 21 saleable box on approval. Good profits. SUNSHINE ART, 26 Broadway, Dept. CM, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 0487
BOSTON

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7862.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION desired as attendant to lady needing care; Christian Scientist preferred; capable, refined, good education; light housework acceptable. MRS. AUDREY McSPADDEN, Afton, Okla., R. 3.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc Geneva

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

SWISS girl, 20, trained children's nurse, seeks post in England, with children or as companion; German and French. Frl. Graber, Liebefeld, Berne.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

Jewelry

All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier. Diamanté, Real Bohemian Garnets. Watches. *All Repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.*

JOSEF RITTER,
JINDRISSKA 21. TEL. 336-72

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbrohlads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BOEATAN
East and West—Indian Arts and Crafts and Indian Meals
Every day from 10-10 free admittance
NED. INDISCHE KUNST & JAVAANSCHE KEUKEN
TOEGANG VRY

Family-Hotel — Pension
"VICTOR HAAS"
Rioumstraat 182-184
Central Heating
Rooms with running hot and cold water
Victor Haas, Proprietor — The Hague Tel. 554420

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG-LÜDGEN
FURS — PELTERYEN
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v Meerdervoort Tel. 335231

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578.

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

ROOMS FOR RENT
KAMERS TE HUUR
Gestoffeerde Kamers te huur met Pension. Direct disponibel. Ie Etage: Voorkamer met kabinet, ineenloopend. Achterkamer met Balcon. Adres Mevr: v. d. Dussen Sleedoornstraat 35. Tel.: 390536.

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Prisoralong)
Nedre Slottgt 8, Oslo Tel. 36361

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

SCHENHOLMS
Undertaker
Mrs. Maja Schenholm
Fleminggatan 1, Stockholm
TEL. 50 34 34, 53 37 34
After Business Hours, 500134

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Modesalonger
Kungsgatan 35, 4 tr. Hiss med konduktör
Tel. 21 55 80

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen,
Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants.
Floral Tributes arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 28.399 Streitgasse 3

FRAU P. DICK
Ladies' Hats
Aeschenvorstadt 46

Schirme
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. Marken
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel
(ELECTRICIAN)

Elegante Damenhüte
bei J. Schwarz
Spalenberg 23—Utengasse 8
HATS

FRUCHTE, DELIKATESSEN & TOURISTPROVIANT
Kuhn-Bussinger
Güterstrasse 187 Tel. 24.304
Prompte Hauslieferung *(Fruits, Provisions)*

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MÜNZGRABEN 6. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

You will find all Perfumery and Toilet articles at
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 83
(Bookbinding)

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

(Continued)

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

CHARCUTERIE FINE —BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDEL A. G.
Marktgasse 40 Tel. 21.455 and 41.061

BIEL

Tschäppät
'Au Menage Pratique
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 44.78 PRIVAT 28.25

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 23.440, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE GENÈVE
Articles de ménage
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

Grande Boucherie du Rond-Point
LOUIS DUROSIER
ANGLE RUE DE CAROUGE 1
The Best Meat at the Lowest Price

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies Repairs
O. BACHMANN, Passage des Lions 7

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marche and 15 Rue de Rive

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien.
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare.
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER
Parfumerie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
First-Class Establishment
Tel. 45. 779

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône

VITRERIE - STORES - MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
Rue d'Italie 16
DORURE - ENCADREMENTS
GRAVURES
(Glazier)

MLLE. H., SCHNYDER
Chocolats Fins Spécialités
11 Place du Molard

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4, Place du Molard

MODES
ROSEMARY
Irène Kohler 4 Rue Verdaine
Modèles, Transformations, Hats, Millinery

DEMENAGEMENTS
TRANSPORT OF PIANOS
Jean Riotton
7 rue Lombard (Près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné Tel. 41.773

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 42.046
(Porkbutcher)

LAUSANNE

CONSERVES—FRUITS—LEGUMES
Fresh fruit and vegetables received daily.
HENRI MÉGROZ
6, Grotte, 6 Tel. 25.949
Service à domicile

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

(Continued)

EPICERIE - PRIMEURS
ANNEN-BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73 Tel. 25.122
GROCER and GREENGROCER
GOODS DELIVERED

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

UN MAROQUINIER:
GILLIÉRON
RUE LANGALLERIE 3
(Chapelle de Martheray) Tel. 33.914
Leather Goods

NEUCHATEL

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
Salon de Modes
rue du Seyon 3, 1st floor Tel. 52.815
Jolie sélection de Nouveautés.
(HATS)

ST. GALLEN

Always the Newest Materials in Silk and Wool
STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL & CO.
Multergasse-Marktgasse

FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
Multergasse 10
•
First Quality: Leather Gloves
•
Leder Handschuhen, Mercerie

H. ROHNER A.G.
Primeurs
Feine Ostsee Marenaden
(Vegetables) Marktplatz 4

UMBRELLAS
Herren und Damenschirme
E. SCHÖNENBERGER
Oberen Graben 37 1. Etage

THUN

FR. SCHWARZ
BÄLLIZ 45
Leather and Travel Goods
Ladies' Bags

ZURICH

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 44—ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
Clothes made to measure.

Parfumerie Schindler
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes. Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser.

HANS NEUSS
Bootsgtrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

FORSTER & CO
Theatergasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Für MÖBELTRANSPORTE und Spediționen aller Art, empfehlen sich höflich unter Zusicherung prompter und sorgfältiger Ausführung aller Aufträge.
TEL. 911.111
Gimpert & Bischof, Küsnacht, Zürich
Removals

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
FOR DAMEN UND HERREN
Specialist Wasserwellen, Ondulation, Haarfärben
14 KABINEN
K. Lips, Sihlstrasse 33, im Glockenhof
(Hairdresser) Tel. 36.945

GRIEDER
SILK, SILK GOODS, WOOLENS
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Chemiserie G. Werren,
TORGASSE 5 TEL. 44.151
Herren und Damenwäsche, Cravatten Pullovers, Strümpfe, Seidenstoffe
(Men's Outfitter — Ladies' Underwear)

Damenkonfektion
MASS-ATELIER
Krause-Senn, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready mades, and made to measure.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
122 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
86 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso, Rumford Baking Powder.

SEA POINT
THE HOME MADE CANDY KITCHEN
for Pure Home-made Sweets and Chocolates
11, REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

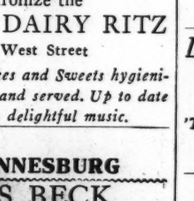
(Continued)

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Capetown

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns



Johannesburg

Port Elizabeth

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Graham Hall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

Phone 8-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

Patronize the
MODEL DAIRY RITZ
346 West Street
For Bread, Cakes and Sweets hygienically displayed and served. Up to date Tea Room with delightful music.

JOHANNESBURG

MISS BECK
LONDON - PARIS FASHIONS
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
Heath's Bldgs., cor. Von Brandis and Pritchard Sts. Phone 22-6451

MODEL
FISH RESTAURANT
for
Dainty Lunches, Teas and Suppers
Redecorated and Ventilated
124 MARKET STREET

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(Continued)

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MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

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"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

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Telephone Windsor 6587
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday, till 1 p. m.
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Shoulder Sprays Pot Plants
Bouquets Baskets Posies
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Studio available for parties, meetings, etc.

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(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc.)
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Business attended to for absentee owners. Rents Collected.
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for Fashion Goods
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Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
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Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
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PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
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Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

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Mrs. B. E. Tucker
Home Made Cakes
Caterers for Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Save our discount stamps
GEORGE & GEORGE LTD
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store...Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are tried to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

IT is necessary to be happy in order to make happy, and it is necessary to make happy in order to remain happy.—MAETERLINCK.

Daily Features

INSTEAD of complaining because the rose has thorns, I rejoice that the thorn is overtopped by roses, and that the bush bears flowers.—JOUBERT.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Swing Time' a Hit With Rogers-Astaire Prancing

Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Swing Time"

Anthony Adverse (Warner)—About a third of Hervey Allen's 1200-word best seller has been eliminated in the making of this long but generally adequate film version. Fredric March, uneven as Anthony, is surrounded by a strong cast which includes Edmund Gwenn, Claude Rains, Pedro de Cordoba, Gale Sondergard, George E. Stone, Donald Woods, Anita Louise. Musical accompaniment by Eric Wolfgang Korngold.

Beloved Vagabond (Toeplitz)—Maurice Chevalier charms as usual in a film which dips lightly into la vie bohème, and would probably be something less than mild were it not for M. Chevalier and his competent teammates. Betty Stockfeld and Margaret Lockwood.

Forbidden Heaven (Republic)—Not too happy rewrite of the "Seventh Heaven" theme, with Charles Farrell slightly awkward as an English workman with political ambitions. Charlotte Henry, Beryl Mercer, Fred Walton.

The General Died at Dawn (Paramount) — Slick melodramatics about an American adventurer with revolutionary leanings who destroys, singlehanded, a cruelly sinister Chinese warlord and his 12 stooges. Well written by Clifford Odets, ably directed by Lewis Milestone and finely acted by Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Akim Tamiroff, Dudley Digges, William Frawley, J. M. Kerrigan and others. Adults only.

Give Me Your Heart (Cosmopolitan)—Shoddy drama of young unmarried mother who relinquishes her child to his father. Well acted and relieved by a touch of Roland Young's characteristic comedy. Kay Francis, George Brent, Frieda Inescourt.

Heroes of the Range (Columbia)—Ken Maynard riding, fighting and shooting his way through a horse opera in G-man mode. Mild program western with June Gale, Harry Woods.

Lonely Road (Associated British Films) — Neatly turned comedy drama in which a retired naval commander loses society fiancée and discovers happiness with a dance hall hostess after a mix-up with smugglers. Smoothly performed by Clive Brook, Victoria Hopper and well-directed support.

Romeo and Juliet (Metro)—Noteworthy version of Shakespeare's tragedy with Norma Shearer an outstanding Juliet opposite Leslie Howard's intelligent and attractive Romeo. Lines are beautifully spoken and Director George Cukor has been careful to make the production worth the expense and effort which have gone into it. John Barrymore, Edna May Oliver, Basil Rathbone, C. Aubrey Smith, Andy Devine, Ralph Forbes, Reginald Denny.

A Son Comes Home—(Paramount)—Mary Boland in a serious role for a change as the proprietress of a waterfront café who befriends the human driftwood that comes her way, while she waits for the return of her wandering son. He turns up, a crook, after she has accepted an engaging impostor. Somber stuff for adults. Julie Haydon, Donald Woods, Wallace Ford, Roger Imhof.

Swing Time (RKO)—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire again display the attractive wares which have made them America's Number One film musi-comedy team. Plus expert clowning by Victor Moore and Helen Broderick. Plus tunes by Jerome Kern and lyrics by Dorothy Fields. Plus Eric Blore, Betty Furness, Georges Metaxa. Wholesome and entertaining.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Petition for Meeting

Question: A bylaw reads that the executive board must call a meeting when requested to do so by ten church members. (a) How may the ten members confer without such conference for the required signatures being spoken of as a meeting? (b) Could such a conference rightly take place within the church or in rooms rented by the church?

Answer: (a) The petition requesting the meeting could easily be circulated for the necessary signatures without any gathering or conference.

(b) Since the bylaws provide for a meeting to be called on request of ten members, by implication they authorize members interested in calling such a meeting to gather in the customary meeting place for the purpose of signing the petition. Such a gathering could not of course meet for any other purpose nor even for discussion, nor would it be proper to term it a "meeting" in the sense that the word is used in referring to a meeting of the organization or any of its officially established subordinate groups.

Brevities

Birmingham News: Henry Ford, and Brother Sloan of General Motors, are now busy wondering how come they fought the passage of the soldiers' bonus so hard in the first place.

Life: In a newspaper, filler consists of scattered tiny items and odd facts which you don't really appreciate until after you've tried to read the other stuff in the paper.

Humorist: A man in court said he had neither a car nor a radio because he felt he really couldn't afford them. What a quaint reason for not having a car or a radio!

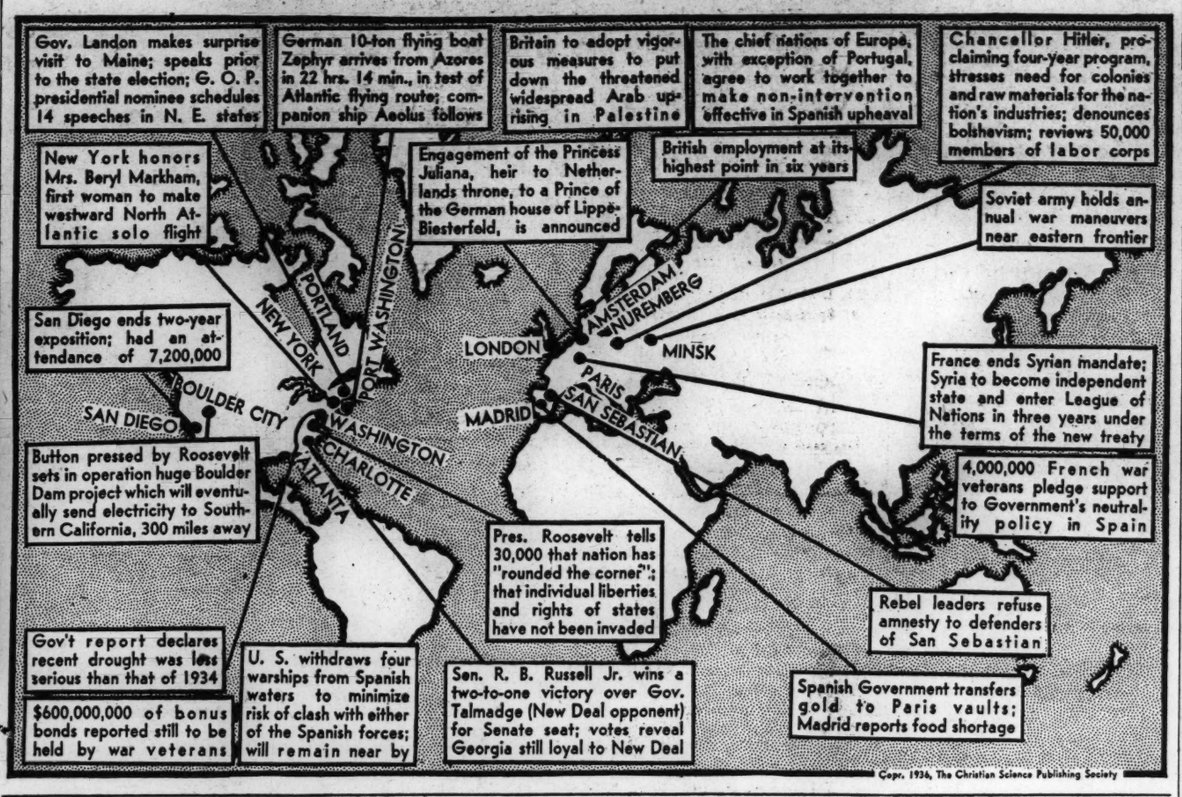
Memphis Commercial Appeal: Chairman John Hamilton says Governor Landon will carry 42 states, and we don't know whether John is being conservative or just lost count momentarily and forgot there were six more.

Milwaukee Journal: A French architect is showing a country house that turns with the sun. The next step is to fix a swivel on the farm and get crop rotation.

Portland Oregonian: At Longview, Texas, a paper with a circulation of 6000 has published a special number of 360 pages, weighing six pounds, which takes care of the bulk of the unsolicited poems.

St. Louis Star-Times: What the candidates obviously try to do is to fill the voter's head so full of oratory that it will be impossible for anyone to ram any facts into it.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Gov. Landon makes surprise visit to Maine; speaks prior to the state election; G. O. P. presidential nominee schedules 14 speeches in N. E. states
German 10-ton flying boat Zephyr arrives from Azores in 22 hrs. 14 min., in test of Atlantic flying route; companion ship Aeolus follows
Britain to adopt vigorous measures to put down the threatened widespread Arab uprising in Palestine
The chief nations of Europe, with exception of Portugal, agree to work together to make non-intervention effective in Spanish upheaval
Chancellor Hitler, proclaiming four-year program, stresses need for colonies and raw materials for the nation's industries; denounces bolshevism; reviews 50,000 members of labor corps
New York honors Mrs. Beryl Markham, first woman to make westward North Atlantic solo flight
Engagement of the Princess Juliana, heir to Netherlands throne, to a Prince of the German house of Lippe-Biesterfeld, is announced
British employment at its highest point in six years
Soviet army holds annual war maneuvers near eastern frontier
San Diego ends two-year exposition; had an attendance of 7,200,000
PORTLAND
NEW YORK
PORT WASHINGTON
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
NUREMBERG
MINSK
PARIS
SAN SEBASTIAN
MADRID
BOULDER CITY
SAN DIEGO
WASHINGTON
CHARLOTTE
ATLANTA
France ends Syrian mandate; Syria to become independent state and enter League of Nations in three years under the terms of the new treaty
Button pressed by Roosevelt sets in operation huge Boulder Dam project which will eventually send electricity to Southern California, 300 miles away
4,000,000 French war veterans pledge support to Government's neutrality policy in Spain
Pres. Roosevelt tells 30,000 that nation has "rounded the corner"; that individual liberties and rights of states have not been invaded
Rebel leaders refuse amnesty to defenders of San Sebastian
Gov't report declares recent drought was less serious than that of 1934
U. S. withdraws four warships from Spanish waters to minimize risk of clash with either of the Spanish forces; will remain near by
Sen. R. B. Russell Jr. wins a two-to-one victory over Gov. Talmadge (New Deal opponent) for Senate seat; votes reveal Georgia still loyal to New Deal
Spanish Government transfers gold to Paris vaults; Madrid reports food shortage
$600,000,000 of bonus bonds reported still to be held by war veterans

Copr. 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Private Concerts

A YOUNG woman, an excellent pianist, has hit on the idea of private concerts.

For a modest sum, she will go to the homes of individuals who cannot attend expensive recitals, or who for other reasons would like an evening of music in their own homes. Naturally this service has led to other calls for her talent.

She began with word-of-mouth advertising and small advertisements in neighborhood papers.—Mrs. C. A. P., Berkeley, Calif.

Blessed

BLESSED is he that truly loves and seeketh not love in return. . . . Blessed is he that serves and desires not to be served. Blessed is he that doeth good unto others and seeketh not that others do good to him.—*Francis.*

In Lighter Vein

A Second Pair

"That's a queer pair of stockings you have on, Pat—one red and the other green."

"Yes; and I've got another pair like it at home."—*Grit.*

Real Meaning of "Etc."

"Johnnie," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "what is the term 'etc.' used for?"

"I guess it's to make people think we know a lot more than we do."

Reason Enough

Employer: "Haven't you sent out those circular letters yet?"

Stenographer: "No, sir. I could find no circular envelopes!"—*Passing Show.*

Jumbled Pastimes

"They say Jones is devoted to his golf and his wife is equally fond of auction sales."

"Yes, and the funny part about it is that they both talk in their sleep. The other night the people in the next apartment heard him about 'Fore,' and immediately his wife yelled, 'Four and a quarter!'"

Makes a Difference

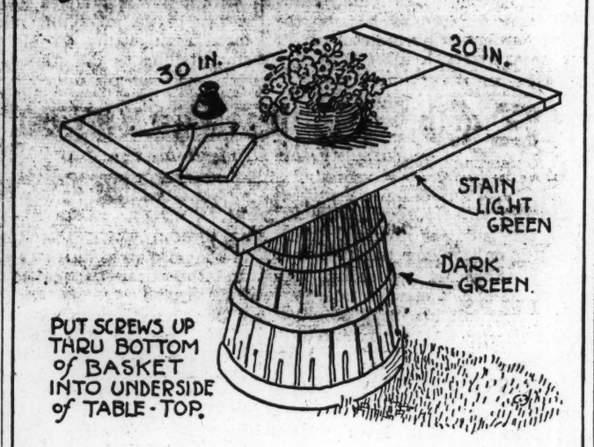
Hostess: "What a noise those neighbors make! Listen to the children howling."

Visitor: "But that noise comes from your own nursery."

Hostess: "Really. The little darlings must be enjoying themselves."—*Montreal Star.*

Make It Yourself

APPLE-BASKET TABLE for the GARDEN



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Bird's Thanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

ON THE front porch of a California bungalow hung a flower vase in which the master of the house had stuck a few branches of a cotton plant, one bearing a fluffy boll. Upon going out one day, he saw the branches flung about on the floor together with some wisps of cotton—and at the top of the vase was a bright-eyed bird sitting on a new nest!

Immediately upon sight of him, the bird broke into song. Thereafter, when he came out the door, she would sing.

One night, wishing to determine if the bird really knew him, he switched on the light from within, then went out the rear door and came up on the porch, as a stranger would. The effect was the same. The sweet song poured forth from the nest. As a further proof, a woman called to secure his signature to a petition. As she stepped on the porch, the bird flew off her nest. After the caller had gone, the man came out to see if all was well with his little feathered friend. At sight of him she poured forth a flood of joyous melody.

Anyone who would provide such a nesting place and material for her need could obviously be trusted, and she thanked frequently and wholeheartedly for what he had done.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Assayed (Deut. 4:34)—Translates *nacah*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to test," and by implication, "to attempt, try." "Assayed" is pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *a-sade'* (first *a* as in account, second long).

Baal-peor—*Bay-al-pe'-or* (first *a* long, second clipped-short, *e* long, *o* as in orb; secondary accent on first syllable).

Cognizance — *Kog'-nih-zanse* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Our word is derived through the French from the Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," compounded of *co* (*cum*), "with," and *gnoscere*, "to get a knowledge of." As generally understood, our word denotes perception of facts, conscious recognition of anything. We may be said to be cognizant of anything that is in the range of observation.

Deduce—*De-duse'* (*e* as in create, *u* long).

The Latin *deducere*, "to lead or bring down," compounded of *de*, "down," and *ducere*, "to lead," is the basis of our word; and we adhere closely to its original meaning. For example, if a person deduces something, he literally brings down an inference from what has preceded; by acquainting himself with known facts, he makes a logical deduction.

Note that in "induce" we have the same Latin root, *ducere*, but with a different prefix, *in*, used in the sense of "toward." So while we may deduce particulars from a general law, the process is reversed when we induce—that is, we induce ("lead toward") a general law from particulars. For instance, after being misled into thinking that the sun revolves round the earth and that rails converge, we induce the fact that the material senses are not to be relied on; and, after studying about God, we deduce what His image and likeness must be.

Divest—The new Webster's records a preference for the *i* long, *di-vest'* (*e* short).

The Latin *devestire* (*dis*, "apart," and *vestire*, "to clothe") meant "to unclothe"; and we use our word in the specific sense of "to strip of clothing, arms, or equipage," and in the figurative sense of "to deprive, to dispossess."

Entity — *En'-tih-ty* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short).

The Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be," is the root of our "entity." It is obvious, then, that the word should not be applied to that which is here today and gone tomorrow; for an "entity" has real being, real existence, real substance. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

Hearken (Isa. 55:2)—Pronounced as though spelled "harken"—*hahr'-ken*.

Hypotheses — *Hi-poth'-e-seez* (*i* long, *o* short, *e* as in create—not as *a* in sofa).

This is the plural of "hypothesis," derived from a combination of the Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place." Thus, a hypothesis is literally a subordinate proposition or supposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic a hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained.

Inherit—Not *in-hert'* or *in-her'-ut*, but *in-hehr'-it* (vowels short).

Inquiry — Preferably with second *i* long, *in-kwire'-y*.

Scholasticism — Not *skol-* (as in "scholar"); sound the first syllable *sko-*.

Scientifically—Avoid merging the last two syllables into *-kly*.

Stanched—The *a* is not short, it is "two-dot" as in *arm*, *stahncht*.

Our word comes to us through the French from the Late Latin *stancare*, "to stop the flow of blood."

Statutes—*Sta'-choots* may do for colloquial conversation; but in public reading and speaking it is well to make the effort to say *stat'-utes* (recognizing the second *t* as a tie between the syllables).

Strata, substratum — Normally *stray'-ta* and *sub-stray'-tum*; but when the words are used close together, and in this order, the accent in the second word is brought forward to the first syllable.

Subjective, objective — To understand these words we might well look into their Latin roots, *subicere*, "to place under," and *obicere*, "to throw toward." A subject, then, is that which forms the groundwork or is in the background; an object is that which puts itself forward, or lies in our way. Consciousness is concerned with the subject; the five senses are concerned with objects.

A good reporter will report an event, or describe a thing, objectively; that is, he will use frank and accurate words in his description, so that the thing itself will project itself, without interpretation or propaganda, to the reader. An editorial writer, on the other hand, may have to treat an incident subjectively; that is, he will give his opinion of it, instead of letting the thing speak for itself.

What a thing actually is, is its objective state; what the subject takes it to be—what it is in the mind of the subject—may be said to be its subjective state. For example, the perturbed human mind might fancy that it sees the dark form of a man; and, subjectively, it would appear to creep menacing along. Objectively, however, it would be the shadow cast by a tree.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Morris

A Game for Two

THIS game is said to be hundreds of years old. It is called by other names and is played many different ways. This is the way it was told to me and we found it a good game.

It is played on a board marked off with the following pattern:

Each player has nine "men." (We use small checkers—red and black.) First one lays down a man on one of the vacant spots (intersections or corners—24 in all) shown on the board, and then the other. The object is to get three men in a row *on a line* and at the same time block any row the other may be forming.

When one player succeeds in getting three in a row, he may pick off one of his opponent's men other than those forming a row, unless there are no others on the board. After all the men are placed, the players take turns in moving from one spot to another—along a line one space at a time. No jumping. The player succeeding in removing all the other's men wins.

Mrs. Fannie B., Tarkio, Mont.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY brings the more difficult cryptogram, and the one below is reprinted from "The Cryptogram" official publication of the American Cryptogram Association. It was entitled "Hints to the Tyro."

NPNOXCI JIFMONANDFHOH

SNQRAW NLXVCNOX LNON

HCRONKDF JTDDNOXL JNA

CHCNDDF HTDQX AXGHMNMXI

JRMSXIH OSITCWS JDCXH

WRQXA KF MIXHXAJX TY

LCMDRJNOXL LRNWINMSH.

2. Letter Changing

AKANSAS CITY, Kan., reader has evidently experienced a few long waits before he could get into a PHONE BOOTH. At any rate, he suggests the changing of PHONE to BOOTH in 11 moves, by changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and getting a correct "number" or word each time.

3. Letter Addition

THIS letter-addition problem is a bit different than some. Each letter represents one of the digits, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, but not in the usual order, as far as the words are concerned. Can you figure it out mathematically?

WORLD
PEACE

PPPPP

4. Tongue Twister

TODAY'S Tongue Twister is shared by a New York City reader. "Possesses" possesses more s's than any other word possessing s's possesses.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Shall Marmaduke Be?*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE WON'T TELL US WHAT HE IS GOING TO DO WHEN HE GROWS UP!
WON'T HE EVEN GIVE US A HINT?
HE SAYS HE ISN'T GOING TO BE A MILLIONAIRE
BUT TEACHER SAYS WE CAN'T AIM TOO HIGH
MARMADUKE WILL AIM HIGH ALL RIGHT... HE SAYS HE IS GOING TO BE AT THE TOP OF THE LADDER.
OH
MAYBE HE IS GOING TO BE A PAINTER

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Drakeville Cheer*

By THE HAGERS

"I'VE BEEN ELECTED!" BUD D. CRIED, WHILE BILL AND BOB LOOKED ON WITH PRIDE
"AN OVERWHELMING SENTIMENT ELECTED YOU CLASS PRESIDENT?"
"I'M CHEER LEADER. I'LL SHOW YOU HOW." BUD RAISED HIS WINGS AND CALLED OUT, "NOW!"
"RICKETY RACK! RICKETY RACK! DRAKEVILLE GRADE SCHOOL—QUACK! QUACK! QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Capitalism Seeks a Middle Road

IT WAS a rigorous course, one to test the hardy, which Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell plotted for American capitalism at the Harvard Tercentenary on Tuesday. The only course he could chart between the dogmatists of the left and the dogmatists of the right, was the turbulent course of national planning, and of reform through trial and correction.

Plainly, Professor Mitchell knew that a national planning board has but little popular appeal to a troubled people. "If it should turn out," he said, "that communism, or the corporative state, or some as yet unchristened form . . . makes a stronger appeal to the mass of people than does the complicated mixture of private enterprise and governmental regulation that is evolving in the capitalistic nations —then social revolutions may sweep the world. . . ."

Capitalism has devised no blueprint for social justice and stability, to counteract the comfortable and definite panaceas of the extremists. Professor Mitchell is a foremost authority on the business cycle; yet he has no set rules to offer. As one of the recent articles in this paper on preserving the best in American institutions said, "The economist knows that not formulae, but progresssive management, with constant testing and correction, is the key to solving the business cycle. Rigid programs would be a hindrance to freedom of planning and direction. Hence virtually all groups of capitalist reformers call for some sort of central planning unit, of Supreme Court prestige, involving the highest order of intelligence that government and industry can mobilize." There are of course those doctrinaires who think capitalism needs no reform and that it manages itself. But today it is recognized that the ideal of free competition is not automatic. Practicing capitalists are the first to seek some kind of management, some planning.

The popular appeal of a national planning board may be limited, but surely it offers more to the voters than the past systems of reform. Up to now, Professor Mitchell argued, American capitalism has offered nothing better organized than what he terms "piecemeal planning, supplemented in grave emergencies by sweeping changes, made in a hurry." He might have added that research, as well as planning, has been disjointed and carried on largely by individuals and isolated groups.

National planning is not necessarily an enemy of the American system, as many seem to think. Its tool need not be regimentation, and would not properly be so in the United States. Planning is orderly thinking. To quote from the article mentioned above, some of the desired fundamentals are these:

> That the object of planning be not to destroy individual initiative, but to preserve and enhance it, under conditions of an ever more complex and int- dependent social and economic order. That a balance (between industrial self-restraint and government aid in the task of regulation) be therefore based on the principle of securing a maximum of freedom, within a set of controls. That the method be a harmonized centralization and decentralization—somewhat as in factories where standards are set up, to free the workers from observation.

It is likely that a majority of economists and industrial thinkers would endorse Professor Mitchell's thesis. In the field of the social sciences, far more agreement exists among authorities than is generally realized, and much of this has been lost to government because there was no means of co-ordinating it. Some say that President Roosevelt has dipped heavily into this reservoir through his advisers; but most economists would agree that the President has strained the suggestions through personal and political filters, and that the result at many points disrupts the original pattern.

The best of available thinking is none too good for capitalism in its years of crisis. If the American system must offer to the voters only the stern, unblazed, narrow trail of economic management, as an offset to the lure of the well-defined dogmas of the extremists, surely it is worth overturning every stone in the effort to organize and dramatize that management.

Two Chickens in Every Pasture

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S enthusiastic address to the "Green Pastures rally" of southern Democrats at Charlotte, N. C., made the same mistake President Hoover made in his 1928 campaign of claiming too much political credit for economic conditions.

The neatly conveyed implication that governmental policies are responsible for the fact that in 1936 "a very much greater number of individuals are back in the black" has a reminiscent sound very much akin to the one-time Republican promises of the full dinner pail and a chicken in every pot. And it is well known to what grief these came.

The party that attempts to convince the nation it and it alone can produce prosperity makes in the long run a serious mistake. It may not be in a single campaign a political mistake. That depends on how the economic tide is running.

But it is in any event an inaccuracy in fact. That is not to say that governmental policies do not exert an influence on economic well-being. They are, however, only one of a number of factors at work in the recovery or decline of national business.

New Deal economics have both helped and hurt recovery. For instance they helped check deflation and they spread purchasing power on the farm. The New Deal has at the same time, though, caused a fear of inflation that curbed enterprise and has permitted price raising which absorbed a great deal of the gains in industrial purchasing power.

Both intelligent governmental policy and economic effort are necessary to national prosperity. It is seldom that any one political party has a monopoly on intelligent policy. And either the party or the voter that pins faith to a political label as a substitute for economic effort is courting disappointment.

Labor Statesmanship

PREMIER BLUM of France won a breather, it seems, when organized labor came to his support this week. A fresh crop of stay-in strikes had broken out, and M. Blum was pledged to halt them. He had given his word that the earlier days of emergency, when the new Popular Front government had tolerated this illegal occupation of property, were over. Labor had won its legislation, and would henceforth be expected to stand by law and order.

The latest invasion of factories may have been intended purely to embarrass the Blum Government. If such was the case, it succeeded. A government of the workers was placed in the position of having to take forceful steps against other workers, and all the emotional fellowship of the labor government threatened to kindle in opposition.

At this point, the Confédération Général de Travail rose to the occasion. Instead of blindly insisting that whatever the workers might demand was right, the trade union leadership took the larger, national view. Its pledge of support may have averted for Premier Blum a very embarrassing summons of Parliament, carrying the internal dissension of the Popular Front onto the public rostrum and further weakening confidence in the French parliamentary system.

All through the western democracies today, trade unions are often looked at askance by the middle classes. Many Britons mistrust the Labor Party, in substantial part, because of its trade union core. Many Americans listen to the strident demands of the growing labor left wing with the gravest apprehension. The very numbers of labor, the ineptness often exhibited by worker leadership in dealing with the delicate mechanism of an industrial society, the tendency of labor to rear up vested interests as ponderous as industrial monopolies — all these awkwardnesses of labor in the gangling stage of development are deeply disquieting at times even to liberals who seek to remove injustices to workers.

The French trade unions in this particular crisis showed themselves capable of taking a statesmanlike point of view, disavowing the agitators. The incident will go down on the credit side of the labor ledger, both as to supporting domestic unity and setting an international example.

Calling All Cars

TOO much force wrongly applied leads to a lot of needless trouble. This is one useful fact Boston police were able to salvage from an orgy of wreck and riot just the other day when three patrolmen in a cruising car set out to capture a boy found driving a stolen car. It took a riot squad with tear gas, clubs and shotguns to finish what they started. All because public opinion was on the side of the fugitive.

Not that a thousand angry citizens from an average city neighborhood prefer crime to public safety, but that in this instance the actions of the police seemed to be less tolerable than the fugitive's.

This newspaper published on the editorial page, September 2, what we believe is a constructive commentary on the deficiency in American police methods as illustrated in the Boston episode. Some salient points in Robert H. Hutchinson's article on "The Lesson of Scotland Yard" which the Monitor reprinted from August Harpers' merit renewed emphasis in the light of this outbreak:

> The authorities at Scotland Yard pinned their faith to the fundamental truth that it is impossible to make any police system efficient which does not enjoy public support, confidence and even popularity. *The policeman must be liked.* . . .
>
> The enforcement of law and order cannot rest upon distrust and brutality; it must grow out of a spirit for friendship between the citizens and . . . the policeman.

The responsibility rests both with the public and police. To be efficient the police must have public support and a recognition that their service is for the public good. Courtesy on the part of the police and fair rather than arbitrary or officious use of authority, will help to win the respect of the people. The response will be mutual and effective.

Indicting Debt

Book News of the Day

OF THE explanations of depression the one that is perhaps most popular is "too much debt." Economists do not put it exactly that way. They say the "overextension of credit" in the sense that credit was allowed to take the place of real savings. This was expressed in speculation and what is known as "blister" inflation; i. e., the inflation broke out in only certain fields of prices, such as stocks and real estate. But, as Freeman Tilden shows in A WORLD IN DEBT, (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, $2.50), a powerful indictment of the debt system, the obverse side of credit is debt.

The book is a comprehensive indictment. In consequence, the reader may not distinguish between good debt and bad debt. Of the former the debts contracted by business in facilitating the generation of wealth are examples. Such debt is easily repayable out of the savings that it produces. "If the borrower employs borrowed money," said Jeremy Bentham, "in buying bulls and cows, and if these produce calves to ten times the value of the interest, the money borrowed can scarcely be said to be sterile, or the borrower a loser." Of bad borrowings, however, the number in the twenties was legion. The fault was with both lender and borrower. Where you have banks at every street corner, all competing with each other for business, you are bound to have a plethora of bad lenders. And alas! there are always ten willing borrowers for every willing lender. Look at Iowa (if one may particularize without offending other sections of the population!), where in the twenties the value of land was bid up for borrowing purposes out of all relation to agricultural worth.

The lesson is one to be learned individually. If one feels in balance with oneself, there will be no temptation to run into debt simply to possess nonproductive goods, or just to gratify an itch to accumulate such goods, which one cannot buy out of current income. Nemesis some day comes to such a borrower. Even if he is able to repay his loan, he is somehow out of adjustment. If, as so many times happens, he over-reaches himself, then, as Emerson says, his "chances of integrity are frightfully diminished."

Mr. Tilden does not profess to have an alternative for our credit-debt system. His diagnosis, however, will be serviceable, in spite of the lack of an index, to those who are exploring such an alternative, as, for instance, Prof. Irving Fisher's "100 Per Cent Money," which is now the subject of debate among the economic pundits. For Mr. Tilden's contribution is the result of wide research down the ages. It is, none the less, extremely readable, the more so, perhaps, because the author is so ardent in his indictment.

H. B. E.

North . . South . . East . . West

Pursuing the Drought Mirage

By Frank L. Perrin

TOPEKA, KAN.

THERE is no denying the fact that, in this great mid-continental area a serious and somewhat alarming shortage of rainfall has been recorded. In many sections west and northwest of Chicago, the condition of rivers and lakes makes this apparent. But despite this I have, in the last two or three days, traveled many hundreds of miles through farming sections which have yielded abundant harvests of corn, wheat and hay, through towns and cities whose streets are lined with parked automobiles, past factories, large and small, which are being operated, and past green pastures upon which cattle, like those from a thousand hills, are feeding, perhaps contentedly.

In this region said to have been so seriously affected that a council of war was called a week or two ago to discuss means and methods of relief, I wonder, as I look about and gain from others more familiar than I can be at the moment with conditions as they actually exist, what it is all about.

A score or more of newspapermen representing many of the journals of national circulation are stationed just now in Topeka. They travel about with Governor Landon. Most of them have been with him since the Cleveland Convention, and some even longer. Those with whom I have talked were not convinced, even at the recent Des Moines drought conference, that immediate cash relief is needed to meet an emergency. They have observed, as any traveler will observe, the thousands upon thousands of acres of corn still standing or in shocks, most of it ripened and matured in an orderly and entirely satisfactory manner. They have seen other hundreds of thousands of acres being plowed and seeded for winter wheat or rye in preparation for next year's harvest.

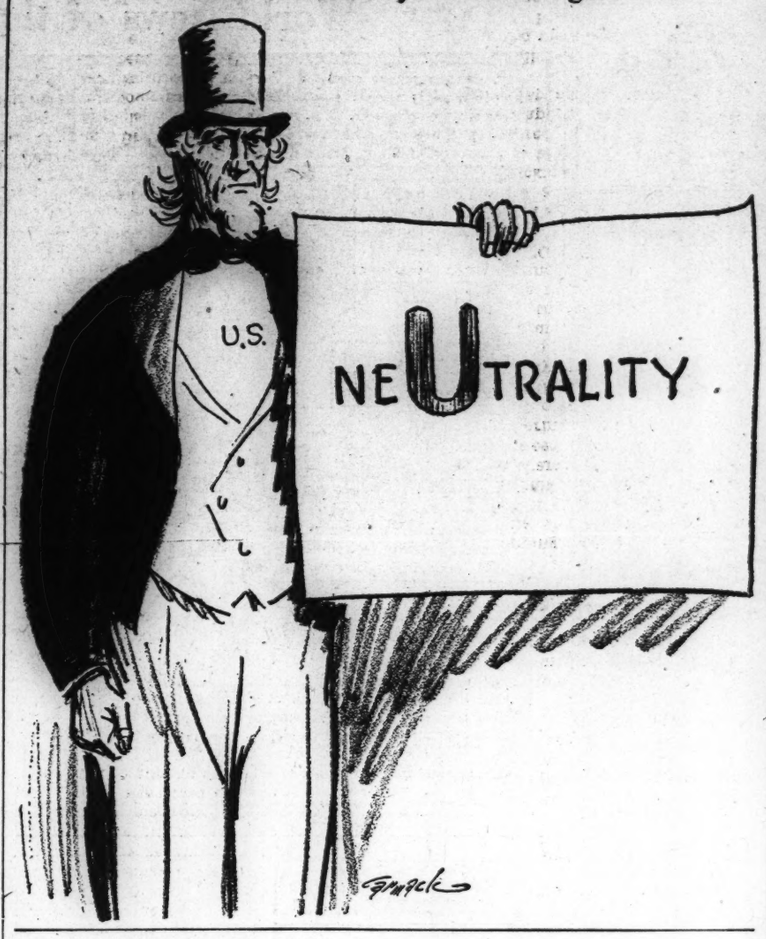
Looking backward, I discover that in recent years I have passed through many of the sections where distress was said to be just around the corner. I have yet to overtake a serious or devastating drought in the United States. In the semiarid sections which have been the scene of varying successful experiments in what is termed "dry-farming," the dust clouds rise and the thin top soil is carried away. That area is larger than before the exigencies of the war period, a score of years ago, induced adventurers to destroy the protecting grass roots in the former pastures of the buffaloes, and the sheep and cattle which came with the subjugation of the staked plains.

Of the state executives who conferred with President Roosevelt at the Des Moines meeting, the Governor of Kansas was the only one, I am informed, who did not indicate a willingness to accept federal aid as a substantial cushion to the drought emergency. There are whispers, even here, that the drought is not, in fact, the emergency which Washington is just now seeking out ways to meet. The difficulty, in these weeks preceding the national election, is in finding advantageous ways to allocate the borrowed money appropriated for relief and rehabilitation. The country as a whole, because of its own resiliency and natural power, is rising above and out of the slough of a depression of which it has become extremely tired. There remain, happily, few really worthy projects to which federal aid can honestly and prudently be appropriated.

As this is written, Governor Landon is on his way for the second invasion, in little more than a fortnight, of the East and Northeast. His itinerary takes him to Portland, Me., where he will attempt to clinch victory for himself in November, and incidentally, for Senator White in the state election on September 24. Individually, if the invasion is a strategic one, I doubt its wisdom and its soundness. From present indications, the whole of New England will unite in sending Republican electors to the Electoral College. These same indications, ten days ago, pointed to the almost certain election of Governor Brann of Maine, a Democrat, as United States Senator. Mr. Brann's election, a few days after Governor Landon's Portland speech, would not add perceptibly to Landon's strength in New England or elsewhere in the East in November.

Governor Brann, as those who know him realize, is Maine's continuing gift from the good fairies who people the woods and the lake and coast country. His people seem determined to keep him in the public eye and on a front seat. As the advance agent of anybody's vacation land, whether in Washington, or Augusta, or elsewhere, he seems to fill the bill. Political issues may be forgotten, for the moment, when intimate home affairs are being considered.

Where Neutrality Should Begin



Our Pastoral Background

ALTHOUGH most of the residents of our quiet village are no longer farmers, we still maintain our pastoral background which may in part explain the peaceful air that pervades our street. Our barns housing now only the family cars, but stirring within us a certain nostalgia for the bustling life their yesterdays boasted.

Our own long, weathered barn fragrantly redolent of many childhood adventures. The great oak beams from which we delivered many a speech to imaginary audiences. The billowy haymows into which we jumped. In the stable, grandfather's pair of bright bay horses being curried by the hired man. Whinnying for oats kept in the big pine bins. Nellie, swishing her long heavy tail and stamping a restless foot. The harness hanging on long wooden pegs. The mangers sweet with timothy and red-top.

In the now abandoned cow shed, a long row of cattle, munching middlings. The hired man sitting on his three-legged stool, telling us tall stories, as the milk beats a steady tattoo in the big tin pail. Beauty, the pedigreed Jersey barred off by herself. Licking her calf proudly. A possessive look in her soft eyes.

The carriage house with sturdy vehicles waiting for Nellie or Bess and sometimes for the pair. The strong surrey, fan fringe hanging from its protective top. Very elegant. For Sundays when we all drove to church. Grandfather's buckboard, light, good for a hurried trip to the mill for a bag of cracked corn. The old lumber box, for bringing in potatoes, for heaping high with golden corn. The sleigh with delicately curved dashboard to be used when roads, packed hard with snow and ice, invited bells and a driver in tune with wind and weather. On the dark beams, cans of axle grease and carriage wrenches, extra bits, and hanging from a wooden holder, three whips. Lap robes hanging on a line, two plaid and a tan. A pervading air of quiet expectancy.

But best of all in recollection, going after the cows pastured a quarter of a mile down the road. As a small child keen for adventure. Liking the making in the dusty road of small footprints alongside my grandfather's larger ones. Chewing calamus buds or a piece of tamarack gum produced from grandfather's pocket.

A little older, the child going alone after cows. A bigger adventure. Receiving and returning an occasional hullo while passing an occasional white house. On down the hill and over the gray-planked bridge, stooping to listen to the water and to see if a trout lay in the deep hole at the edge. Standing by the bars—the best place for an echo. Trying my small voice. "O-oo!"

Would it be loud enough to return like grandfather's?

The thrill of knowing that it came. My voice, yes my voice, singing across the valley, "O-oo!"

Letting down the bars and stepping into the pasture lot. Counting the cows to see if all were there, but not really expecting they would be. Always one loiterer, old Pied, lagging behind in the back swamp.

Just as glad, for enticing to youthful adventure, the sunny side hill. Following with quick feet the narrow winding cow paths. Seeing a blue butterfly on a plump purple thistle. Finding running blackberries as large as a thumb. Passing under the two giant chestnut trees. Squirrels dropping the green bristling burrs. Climbing the stone wall to pull down a branch of wild cherry. Liking the shining black fruit with their bitter tang.

On to the swamp rank with boneset and Joe Pyeweed. A single cardinal flower by the spring. Finding the old tin cup hidden under a skunk cabbage leaf. Drinking slowly the bubbling cold water.

Old Pied, finally seeing her diminutive driver, moving forward with serious deliberation. No hurry. Not like the goldfinch skimming the air.

Back with the truant to round up the eleven. My slender voice apeing my grandfather's, "Get along there boss. Hey, there!"

My gentle herd suddenly tumbling over the bars in an abrupt decision to get across first. Kicking up the dust of the sandy road as they plod along home. Keeping the direction, except when the smell of green apples lures to a wayside tree. Beauty, far ahead, eager for her calf.

I, their small herdsman, mouth red with cherry and blackberry. Shoes dusty, legs scratched. Remembering the echo and the goldfinch. The thistle and the drink at the spring.

A pastoral background such as most of us in our village have. A background that lingers.

H. S. H.

The Wide Horizon

Rattling the Status Quo

By R. H. Markham

BRATISLAVA

THE Little Entente is holding its conference in Bratislava. Or one can say Pressburg or Pozsony. Each of the three names is correct. For the city is at the meeting place of three states and is inhabited by three peoples. The Czechs and Slovenes, in whose state the city now lies, call it Bratislava, the Austrians call it Pressburg, and the Hungarians Pozsony.

One reason why the Little Entente ministers are meeting here, rather than in Prague or Bucharest or Belgrade, is because it is a disputed town. They have raised their banner here, in order to declare to the world that Bratislava shall remain fixed. And all Europe's boundaries unaltered.

These frequent conferences of the Little Entente are held to demonstrate the unity of views existing among Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, and to emphasize the determination of these states that peace treaties shall not be revised. The chief work of each conference is to repeat such a declaration.

But at this particular meeting the Little Entente ministers can hardly satisfy themselves with a mere repetition of such a resolution. That is not enough. New difficulties of a serious nature have arisen.

One of them is that when the ministers of the Great European Powers meet this fall—if they do—they are expected to try to draw up a plan for the control of European affairs. In other words, the fate of the twenty-seven European states may come to depend largely upon the decisions of five great powers. In the future, vital international decisions may be made, not by the League of Nations, but by the ambassadors of Great Powers.

Such a development would place the Little Entente in an inferior position. Until now it has been an important factor at Geneva, but it would have no voice, and little influence when representatives of five powers met in a hotel room. Such prospects cause the Little Entente much uneasiness.

Then, in addition, a great deal of fundamental treaty revision has recently taken place. Treaties regarding the Dardanelles have been revised. Austria has revised her treaty prohibiting obligatory military service. Germany has revised some of the main clauses of the Versailles Treaty. So treaty revision is on the order of the day. It is advancing with unexpected rapidity. Where will it stop? When will it reach the stage of map alteration? And what can the Little Entente do about it? Mere declarations are not enough.

Besides all this, Germany and Italy are growing in prestige and influence. Now by pulling together, through the recent Austro-German friendship agreement, they have become a more important European factor. These states might conceivably gain a hegemony over Europe. And, if they did, it would be embarrassing for the Little Entente. The security of some of its members would be endangered. Treaty revision would be given an enormous impulse which certain European boundaries could hardly withstand.

As a matter of fact, a new European situation has been created. Italy set out to seize Ethiopia and succeeded. Italy defied the whole world and triumphed. Germany has won all its points, too. Germany, Austria, and Italy have arranged to co-operate in foreign affairs. This co-operation was immediately felt in Spain. Italo-German pushfulness is also felt throughout southeast Europe. Greece is thinking of adopting a political system somewhat similar to theirs. Hungary has moved up in the diplomatic scale. This development has broken upon Little Entente policies, and is rising as a tide. No longer can France stop it. The whole world failed to stop Italy. Mr. Victor Antonescu, Mr. Milan Stoyadinovitch and Mr. Kamil Krofta are exchanging serious thoughts about these matters.

They cling to the League of Nations and collective security. They hope that the states of Europe will prevent the hegemony of the authoritarian group of powers. They reaffirm their attachment to France, and still believe that common European action will be able to retain the present European system.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Machine-Made Slaughter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The National Safety Council has verified these facts about our automobile slaughter in the United States:

I

Each Day—100 KILLED.
Each Hour—100 injured.

II

Last year, the driver of every twentieth car killed or injured someone.

III

WAR—A. E. F., 18 months ending Nov. 11, 1918—killed, 50,510.
PEACE—Motors, 18 months ending June 30, 1936—killed, 52,390.

IV

The last 10 years our motors killed more than all our wars for 160 years.

These frightful facts of a carnage worse than war should burn into the consciousness of our mayors, our judges, our police, our newspapers, our drivers—everyone—the need of not just doing "something" about it but everything possible.

DELCEVARE KING

Quincy, Mass.